Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second the day, third the year. The paper will be stoppec on that day unless previously renewed.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run. Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

VOL. XIX., NO. 29. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1909. PRICE: TWO CENTS. One Dollar Per Year.

NOTE AND COMMENT

REMARKS ON DOINGS AND THINGS OF THE WEEK.

"Godliness" of the Catholic Political Machine—A Few More Exposures Suggested for Congressman Parsons to Make—Machinery Displacing Farm Labor.

The Hamilton, Canada, "Herald" should not neglect to rub under the nose of the President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association the October copy of Gompers's Cigarmakers' Journal which argues that strikes are numerous in "non-Union," or "Open Shops," while in the Union Shops brother Labor lies peacefully inside of Brother Capital's stomach. Only a month ago the President of the C. M. A. thunderously demanded the chasing away of Gompers's agents, and the "Herald" very longheadedly opposed him, and parliamentarily called him an ass.

Those who imagine that human nature is different with the Catholics of Ireland from what it is with the Catholics of France, Italy and other Catholic countries who have put their foot down upon the Roman Catholic political machine, may be surprised to learn that the "Irish Nation," a bona fide Roman Catholic publication, has this to say of the political Catholic bishops:

"They may gradually come to see the wisdom and necessity of interfering less in politics and the people's business. . . . We want less politics, or no politics, but a vast deal more of Christianity and Christian propagandism from the Bishops. . . . But alas! as every reader knows in his or her own heart, our Irish Bishops display no special enthusiasm in the way of helping the toiler or the thinker."

From realizing this to beginning to handling these politicians in ambush the way they deserve and are handled in France and other Catholic countries is no very long step.

How completely the time for discussion between the classes has ended and the time for action has begun may be judged from the utterance, coolly made by the New York "Times," the organ of the Repo-Demo plundering class, that "we know of no orderly and law-abiding persons in the city of New York who have found occasion to complain of Commissioner Bingham as an oppressor and disrespecter of the laws." To send his mounted police to disperse a peaceful meeting of the unemployed, and to trample down even the people who stood on the sidewalks—that was an exhibition of the kind of "respect for the laws" that advancing civilization will yet one day have to settle for with the "Timeses" and the Binghams.

The Rev. Jesuit Father J. F. X. O'Conor should brush upon his Euclid and on elemental logic. Father O'Conor denounces our public schools as "ungodly and immoral" because they do not teach his brand of religion,—that is legitimate enough, seeing that Father O'Conor belongs to a political hierarchy that makes religion a specialty. Father O'Conor also denounces France and Italy as "unjust and wicked"—that also is legitimate enough seeing that two political systems cannot long exist, one within the other, without one or other is put down, and that Father O'Conor's political system has been put down in Italy and France. But to make the two denunciations in one and the same breath, as Father O'Conor did in his sermon at St. Ignatius Church, Nostrand avenue and Carroll street, Brooklyn, on Sunday the 3d of this month—that is ill-advised because illogical. Father O'Conor should not remind his hearers of how things are in France and Italy, two countries that have long been under the "godly and moral" sway of the school system of Father O'Conor's political hierarchy. By reminding his hearers of that significant fact, the Father flatly contradicts his claim concerning the godliness and morality-breeding powers of the school system of his hierarchy. Can a godly and moral school system produce two such "unjust and wicked" daughters as France and Italy? Father O'Conor should learn to think.

Now that the Republican Congressman Parsons has charged Republicans with being in a corrupt league with Tammany, it would be timely for the Congressman to furnish the details of the steal committed by Congress with the aid, of course, of Republican Members, whereby, under the pretext of indemnifying the Bishop of Manila, $400,000 were taken from the Federal Treasury for mainly Demo-Tammany political use at home. Congressman Parsons might also let the public know where he was when that vote was taken, and how he voted. Out with the secret of these political deals between ostensibly hostile political forces.

With the appearance of "The Casque's Lark," the fifth of the series of historic novels by Eugene Sue, there are now out the first successive twelve stories of the series. These comprise the world's history for a period covering about 1,200 years, beginning with the invasion of Gaul by the Romans before Christ. The fourteenth story of the series, "The Iron Trevet," having been out some time before, the appearance of the thirteenth story, "The Iron Pincers; or, Mylio the Trouvere," now going through the press, will speedily place within reach of readers the first fourteen and consecutive stories of the series. The man who does not know history is a cripple; the sport of mystificationists. None, surely not the militants in the Movement, can afford to be without this work—the best universal history extant. Thanks to Comrade Frederick Ball who, as our readers know, undertook the financing of the work of publication, the Labor News confidently expects to have the rest of the set out before the close of next year.

"Each machine does the work of five men" is the statement that accompanies the new milking machine. With machinery displacing labor on the farms almost as fast as machinery is displacing labor in [illegible] and with conditions in farm [illegible] that bear upon the proletariat with old-time feudal harshness and immunity, 'tis small wonder that the rural districts are becoming depopulated and urban centers congested.

"A ballot thief," announces the Republican candidate for Mayor Bansard, "is no better than a burglar or a murderer." Seeing that Mr. Bannard and his class keep the workers hustling for a job from New York to California so that they lose their residence and cannot vote; and seeing that to deprive a man of the opportunity to vote by either "repeating" in his name, or slugging him, or chasing him away in search of a job comes down to the same thing, it will be interesting to inquire from Mr. Bannard whether it is himself and his class he had in mind when he condemned the ballot thief as no better than a burglar or a murderer.

The Hon. Carl D. Thompson, a Socialist party Senator in the State of Wisconsin, informed the hearers, who came to Carnegie Hall on the 3d of this month to receive the message he brought to them from Milwaukee, that "something could be learned from the forty-nine nations that already owned all, or a part of their own railroads." Decidedly so and not something but somethingS. The employes on the said railroads, like soldiers and marines, cannot demand better treatment, let alone strike, without being de facto court-martialed.

Samuel Schiff, the New York executor who slowly and, no doubt arduously, sponged up all but $5,000 of the $100,000 of his wards left to him to administer, is a sample of the "original accumulation" accumulator. Some time, if there is a strike in the millinery trade (Mr. Schiff's line) the unreasoning employes should be reminded that, had they executed as well as Schiff, they would be on top and not at the bottom. They should be reminded that the possession of wealth is the reward of intellect, and that they lacked the intellect to originally accumulate the original accumulation which bears the fruit of unpaid wages.

President Hadley of Yale surely made a hit when he warned the students against the habit of "drifting," which consists in "going with the crowd." But did President Hadley realize that in the making of his hit he tore to shreds the false claim of American "individuality"? There would be no occasion to make the hit if the habit, born of mental cowardice, did not widely prevail of being ashamed to "stand alone."

Charles T. Raines, the son of the Republican up-State leader, exposed of having received a $3,000 job at the hand of Tammany at the time that a legislative committee was to be appointed to investigate New York, and the Democratic ex-Borough-of-the-Bronx President Louis F. Haffen, who was removed by the Republican Gov. Hughes for selling to the city for over $200,000 strips of land he had just bought for about $3,000, setting himself up as a candidate for re-election, announcing that he will be supported by "many Republicans"—are not these events conformitory of the Socialist Labor Party statement that the Republicans and Democrats are in one boat?

"Mr. Gaynor's intellectual ability," says the Judge's sponsor Edward M. Shepard, "his powerful will, his very face and figure, his voice and peculiarities of speech—all these things are well known by the workingman of this city." We knew full well that Judge Gaynor's appearance, at least, is well known by John O'Connell, the one-time K. of L. Secretary of a Brooklyn brewers' Union who received a political job from the Judge in the Judge's Court. We were not aware that O'Connell was so numerous as to be "the workingmen of this city."

How much like extracts from Tweed's ledger do the reports of the expenses of the Hudson-Fulton Show read. Items of $1,000 a month salaries step upon the heels of $300,000 disbursements for cheap floats and the like; and upon the heels of these troop other unaccountable items! And all this while the identical folks promise to give New York "an economic business administration" if elected this Fall.

A CHARITY PRODUCT

One James Ford, who is advertised as "one of the best known authorities on mendicants in this country," and long an officer of the Charity Organization Society, is moving for the incorporation of a National Association that is to conduct the work "under broader lines." What the "broader lines" are Mr. James Ford's application for incorporation explains in detail.

The Association is to "investigate the causes and effects of destitution"; it is to inquire into the sources and the consequences of "homelessness, vagrancy and mendicancy"; it is to consider new methods for the "discouragement of mendicancy, begging and imposture"; finally, it is to "promote the physical and moral rehabilitation of individuals and prevent them becoming vagrants, tramps," etc.

Is Mr. James Ford a Rip Van Winkle? Is he not aware that the "causes of destitution" have been amply investigated; have been found to be that social system that fatedly plunders the masses of the wealth they produce and concentrates the same in the hands of a few? Has he never heard that the "effects of destitution" are,—at one end of the line—a mass of people who, their living depending upon the sweet will and general incapacity of a class of plunderers, necessarily become improvident, and that improvidence breeds a large brood of Drunkenness, Prostitution, Insanity and Crime; and—at the other end of the line—an elfte few, who, being gorged with affluence, through plunder, are likewise steeped in Immorality, Insanity and Crime? Did it never reach Mr. Ford's attention that homelessness breeds the "bum"? Has he not yet learned the lesson that the promotion of the physical and moral rehabilitation of the individual depends upon his facility to earn his living and enjoy the fruit of his labor? In other words, did Mr. Ford never make acquaintance with American Colonial history whose pages are eloquent on the subject, British "branded criminals" here speedily having become founders of "First Families of Virginia," just so soon as their living was assured?

Once again is Mr. James Ford a Rip Van Winkle?

Not at all. The gentleman is a specimen product of Charity Organization training. As Charity begins at home, Mr. James Ford is charitably looking for a sinecure job for himself.

S. P. GOING TO PIECES

To the Membership of the Socialist Party of the United States.

Whereas, It has for some time been apparent that the Socialist party of the United States is not a revolutionary organization of the working class, based on the principles of SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM, but is merely a stamping ground for faddista, careerists and notoriety seekers bent upon obtaining pelf and power at the expense of an already overburdened class; and

Whereas, Practically all of the official positions in this organization have been usurped by as conscienceless a crew of bourgeois buccaneers as have ever practiced piracy on the high seas of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity; and

Whereas, This cockroach element, composed of preachers without pulpits, lawyers without clients, doctors without patients, storekeepers without customers, disgruntled political coyotes and other riff raff, through its self-appointed leadership, has relegated the real proletarians to the rear; and

Whereas, In their mad scramble for votes, these muddle-headed marauders of the middle class have seen fit to foist upon the Socialist party, in the name of the working class, such infamies as "Craft Unionism," "Anti-Immigration," "State Autonomy," and a series of ludicrous and illogical "Immediate Demands"; and

Whereas, The final act, the climax, the culmination of these and other prostitutions came when the Socialist party by referendum vote decided to drop SOCIALISM from its platform and adopt in its stead an emasculated form of the late lamented Single Tax; be it therefore

Resolved, That we, the fifty-five proletarian members in good standing of the Third Ward Branch of Local Denver, Socialist party of Colorado, do re-affirm our allegiance to the principles of SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM and to the cause of OUR class, and do hereby withdraw from the organization falsely called "The Socialist Party of the United States"; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the State and National officials of the party and to the Socialist and Labor Press of the United States.

Third Ward Branch of Local Denver,
Socialist Party of Colorado, by
Herbert Graham,
1762 Champa.
Philip Engle,
1830 Champa.
Walker C. Smith
715 W. 11th ave.
Committee.

Dated at Denver, Colorado, September 23, 1909.

REVOLUTIONS THE RESULT OF REPRESSING SOCIAL WANTS.

The times of that superstition which attributed revolutions to the ill-will of a few agitators have long passed away. Everyone knows nowadays that whenever there is a revolutionary convulsion, there must be some social want in the background, which is prevented, by outworn institutions, from satisfying itself. The want may not yet be felt as strongly, as generally, as might ensure immediate success; but every attempt at forcible repression will only bring it forth stronger and stronger, until it bursts its fetters.—Karl Marx, in "Revolution and Counter-Revolution, or Germany in 1848," 192 pages, cloth, price 50 cents.

New York Labor News Co.
28 City Hall Place,
New York.

Prepare to Cut Mine Wages.

Philadelphia, Oct. 7.—Further steps toward a more compact organization of the soft coal operators of the central Pennsylvania district, were reported at a meeting of the association in the Bellevue-Stratford, when 30 new members were announced.

For several months members of the Bituminous Coal Operators' Association of the central district have been engaged in perfecting their organizzation so as to present a merciless front to the 30,000 miners of the district where the question of the wage scale comes in for settlement next April.

It is the operators' lying contention that the present wage scale agreed upon last April is "too high" for them to enter into a reasonable competition with soft coal operators of the other districts.

SEAMEN'S CONGRESS

Call Issued for International Convention in Denmark.

An international congress of the representatives of an alleged two million seamen throughout the world has been called by Andrew Fursueth, the president, and William H. Frazier, the secretary, of the International Seamen's Union of America, to plan legislation for the improvement of conditions for seaman in all civilized countries. The convention is advised to be held in Copenhagen, Denmark, in August, 1910. The call states in part

"To the World's Seamen:—Comrades—In reading over the different maritime codes it must become plain that there is no practical difference between them in reference to the status of the seaman. In all codes he is made the property of the vessel on which he sails. Once having signed, he must serve, with or against his will, at sea, in open roadstead or in a safe harbor. To leave the vessel singly or in combination brings prison penalty. To refuse to work, even while lying in a safe harbor, where there is no danger to life or property, brings prison penalty, along with loss of wages earned.

"Wages to be earned may be and are taken to pay for services of shipowners, agents who serve as middlemen in hunting up men for the vessel. In practically all codes there is permission to hire and take to sea any man regardless of skill or lack of skill.

"Since all seamen suffer from the same laws, and want of proper laws, we believe that there should be a meeting of the representatives oof the seamen of all nations, with the object of coming to an agreement upon a legislative programme to be submitted to all governments and to all national legislative bodies.

"We believe that by such unanimous demand we shall be able to repeal the antiquated, unjust and injurious laws and obtain for ourselves the right of combination and self help where such combination can be exercised without endangering either life or property, and that in the interest of safety of life at sea we shall be able to obtain laws providing for a specific number of men to be on board of the vessel before she is permitted to proceed to sea.

"We would suggest that such a meeting be held in Copenhagen, Denmark, in August, 1910."

S. L. P. TICKET WINS.

Rockville, Conn., Rep and Dem Votes Thrown Out, but Former Are Seated.

Rockville, Conn., October 11.—The entire ticket of the Socialist Labor Party here has been elected. Votes, 35. The Republicans and the Democrats made mistakes on their ballots and were therefore thrown out. The Rpublicans were sworn in anyhow. The Socialist Labor Party will make a test case.

M. S.

REVOLUTION IF LORDS BALK.

Newcastle, England, October 10.—David Lloyd-George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, received a popular welcome this afternoon at the Palace Theatre here, where he gave to an audience of 4,000 what he called a "plain talk" on the subject of the budget.

"We are going to send that bill up to the House of Lords and get all the taxes or none," said the Chancellor. He did not know, he said, what would be the final action to be taken by 'poor Lord Lansdowne with his creaking old ship and mutinous crew,' but if the Lords tore up the Constitution by interfering with the money bill they would force a revolution.

"'The Lords may decree a revolution, but the people will direct it if it is begun, and issues will be raised that are now little dreamed of, and answers to which will be charged with peril for the order of things which the peers represent."

RAILROADS TO FIGHT PAY LAW.

Buffalo, October 10.—The Erie, Lackawanna and Buffalo Creek Railroads pleaded not guilty yesterday to twenty five indictments charging them with violation of the labor law requiring them to pay employes twice a month. The attorneys reserved the right to demur later. The cases had been presented to the grand jury in September on evidence furnished by the State Labor Department. There is no dispute about the facts. The fight will be on the constitutionality of the law.

TAFT HANDSHAKE.

With Diaz Means Demise of Small Republic.

That the Taft handshake and interview with President Diaz, of Mexico, on October 16, at El Paso, Texas, is not merely an interchange of friendly feelings, but foreshadows events of international significance, appears from an article which the New York Times published October 10. The article is from the Times' correspondent in Mexico City, and reports an interview with a leading South American diplomat. According to this statesman, whose name is not revealed, the meeting of the two presidents on October 16 means the completing of arrangements to wipe out the Central American republics, and possibly, to change the map in South America.

It is said that diplomatic circles in Mexico City are intensely interested, and the Central American representatives, decidedly alarmed over the purposes of the forthcoming interview between Taft and Diaz.

The "Times'" correspondent quotes the South American official as saying the following

"The Taft-Diaz interview will be written history in the years to come, as one of the events on which turned the map-changing of the Western Hemisphere. When the two presidents meet on this Saturday of October, the preliminary steps toward the perfecting of an international pact will be taken which will mean the obliteration of the Central American republics and the possible erasing of Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Uruguay, and Paraguay, as national entities.

"That this is not the wild dream of a visionary or an alarmist can be verified easily enough by feeling of the pulses of the embassies and legations of the Central American and South American republics here, in Mexico, and in Washington. There is not a representative of the countries named but would give much to have his suspicions allayed, or to know the real purposes of the United States and Mexico during the coming five years.

"The building of the Panama canal will force Uncle Sam to lead the orchestra, so far as the powers of the Western hemisphere are concerned, and Mexico has got to play second fiddle or suffer the fate of her lesser neighbors to the southward.

"The game of statesmanship that is being played to-day at the White House and Chapultepec is cleverer than any since the days of those Americans, Hamilton and Franklin. When the worlds are linked through the completion of the Panama Canal the United States will be compelled to safeguard that great and costly structure from European powers, which will be constantly stretching out in an endeavor to find fields for their surplus population and capital.

"Just examine what has happened during the last two months to test whether or not these statements are the result of fantastic dreamings or reasonable suppositions. Recently all of the Central republics were in a turmoil and had actually armed and mobilized troops preparatory to flying at each other's throats. But suddenly all of this changes, and Roosevelt suggests to Diaz that there be joint intervention of Mexico and the United States to preserve the peace of Central America."

After recounting how the "peace" was preserved, and stating that revolutions were still likely to break out in the small republics, this diplomat proceeded: "Obviously, then, Central America must be pacified, and in the case of that turbulent region you have a saying in your country which would fit. It is, 'The only good Indian is a dead Indian,' in other words, the Central American question will always be a thorn in the side of Uncle Sam until this Balkan region of the Western Hemisphere is wiped off the map.

"Uncle Sam could not take the region if he wanted, because such an action on the part of the United States would arouse the fear and jealousy of the entire South American continent. What, then, will the logic of events and statesmanship force? Assuredly annexation of the region by the Republic of Mexico, and in my humble opinion that is as sure to come about as is the completion of the Panama Canal.

"The initiative in all of this was taken by that boldest of all modern American statesmen, Theodore Roosevelt. When he sent his Secretary of State, Elihu Root, on his famous cruise around South America, and later on his journey through the Republic of Mexico, the first

(Continued on page 6.)

FERRER'S TRIAL

SPANISH REVOLUTIONIST SENTENCED BY COURT-MARTIAL.

Batches of Hearsay "Evidence" Introduced Against Him—Vague Statements Cited—Ferrer Makes Good Defence in His Own Behalf.

Paris, October 12.—Demonstrations and protests are being held by Socialist and labor organizations all over Europe denouncing the injustice of the Spanish government court-martial in sentencing Prof. Francisco Ferrer, the revolutionist, to death. Jaures and other members in the Chamber of Deputies made speeches denouncing the trial. The papers declare the court-martial proceedings were a travesty on justice, and the French Bar Association has taken the same stand.

Barcelona, Oct. 10.—The trial by court-martial of Ferrer, the former director of the Modern School of Barcelona, who is accused of having been the principal instigator of the recent revolutionary movement in Barcelona, is proceeding here. Col. Lacalle has been appointed Presiding Judge of the court in the place of Col. Aguerrot.

The evidence submitted by the Judge who conducted the preliminary investigation included some documents relating to the proclamation of a Spanish republic. It also comprised letters from Republicans, Free Masons, and Free Thinkers residing in various foreign countries, as well as political and revolutionary documents referring to the organization of a universal proletariat society, which, it is argued, proved Ferrer's complicity in the revolutionary agitation.

It was stated in the course of the evidence that Ferrer conducted his campaign in connection with Senor Iglesias, whose newspaper, El Progresso, is said to have vocated a revolution if the sons of the people should be forced to enter into the uncalled for war with Morocco.

The investigating Judge submitted the deposition of a witness who declared that he heard Ferrer say: "If it is necessary we will do as they did in Russia."

Much other hearsay testimony regarding remarks attributed to Ferrer was introduced in the course of the hearing. Gen. Brandeis testified that he had heard it said that Ferrer, had made large amounts of money in speculation.

Ferrer, speaking in his own defense, described how, with the police dogging his steps, he tried to keep out of sight during the rioting in Barcelona and vicinity. He denied that he had been involved in politics. He declared that he was solely interested in the improvement of the education of the youth of the country. He considered that the rising in Barcelona was quite spontaneous. He attributed the incendiarsm that had occurred to the madness of the moment. He was convinced that his prosecution was the work of enemies who wanted to destroy his printing establishment, as they had his modern school.

He denied the tesimony of other witnesses and protested against the acceptance of hearsay evidence and the introduction of what he wrote as a youth twenty-four years ago, when he agitated for the establishment of a republic with the aid of the army.

THANKS FROM SWEDEN.

Fifty Thousand Determined Strikers Still Out, Grateful to America.

Arbetaren, the Socialist Labor Party's Swedish official organ, was in receipt on October 9, of a despatch which read:

"Arbetaren, 28 City Hall Place,
"New York City.

"The struggle in Sweden continues hard and bitter, with more than 50,000 still out, probably to remain out over winter.

"Powerful help is needed. We have got from America altogether more than 50,000 kroner ($12,500).

"A hearty thanks to all for this display of solidarity.

"For the Landessekretariatet,
"Lindquist."

The lessons learned by the Swedish workers in this gigantic struggle have been incalculable, and the determined men and women still out are not the kind to say die. All monies for their relief should be sent direct to the Landessekretariatet, Stockholm, Sweden.

A QUESTION OF TACTICS

A PARTY OF SOCIALISM, IN ORDER TO TRIUMPH, MUST BE POISED ON BONA FIDE REVOLUTIONARY PRINCIPLES.

By Louis C. Fraina.

The controversy that has been agitating the Socialist party of Washington state contains much food for thought to the militant Socialist. The causes underlying the controversy, and its outcome—the splitting up of the organization into two hostile factions, each claiming to represent the true Socialist party; and the talk current in one of the factions of launching a "Wage-Labor" party—constitutes material from whence tactical conclusions of the utmost importance to the revolutionary Socialist movement are to be drawn.

To adequately understand the controversy necessitates our going back a few years to the inception of the Socialist party, the causes that lead to its formation, and an analysis of the elements constituting its membership.

The causes leading to the upheaval in the Socialist movement in 1899 had not their roots in personalities; they were the legitimate off-spring of two hostile elements battling for control within the Socialist Labor Party. The revolutionary proletarian element sought to put the Socialist movement on a firm proletarian and revolutionary basis, a policy that led to the formation of the S. T. & L. A., a class-conscious, economic organization; their propaganda was strict, educational, imbued with the spirit of uncompromising class consciousness. The bourgeois-reform element opposed these methods. The propaganda of the S. L. P. was, to them, "narrow," "intolerant," etc., an intolerance, however, bred of obedience to facts, and a revolt against which constituted a revolt against facts, and the theories flowing therefrom. A controversy ensued which culminated in an upheaval in 1899, when the bourgeois-reform element bolted the S. L. P.

The Socialist Labor Party, rid of the elements that had paralyzed its normal development, was now free to develop the principles and tactics that American full-grown capitalism rendered necessary. This development culminated in the present posture of the S. L. P.—a posture that calls for the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class; and for the POLITICAL and ECONOMIC organization of the Working Class—the first for agitation and warfare on the field of political action; the second to execute the revolutionary act of "taking and holding" the industries of the land, and to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown.

The bourgeois-reform element organized in the Social Democratic, now the Socialist, party. The policy of the new organization was one of "broad," "tolerant," "practical" inconsistency and opportunism, thereby attracting a large element of freak-frauds to their ranks; so much so, that A. M. Lewis, writing in the International Socialist Review for January, 1906, states (page 438) that in the Socialist party "every third person is a spiritualist or Swedenborgian or theosophist or seventh day adventist or divine healer or astrologer or a believer in the great gospel or 'message' that 'Man is God' or 'I am it' or 'I am that I am'"—which, if not literally true, nevertheless gives a hint as to the elements within the Socialist party—freaks and muddle-heads who perennially attach themselves to a radical organization the propaganda of which is not sound, and "tolerant" to the core. The effect is heightened when we add to this the bourgeois would-be-Socialists who, attracted by the "broad" policy of the Socialist party, by its immediate demands and bourgeois-reform character, joined the organization for the purpose of doing "something now" for the "oppressed and suffering proletariat," the miseries of whom rent their hearts with anguish. And beneath these elements the voice of the proletariat was stilled and hushed.

In such an organization, wherein such contradictory elements existed, unity and harmony were impossible. A conflict was inevitable from the first, a conflict between that element that had some inkling of revolutionary proletarian ideas, and the muddle-headed bourgeois-reformers. Since the inception of the Socialist party, this conflict has been waged within its ranks. Indeed, so virulent became this conflict in some states that, if it had not been for the state autonomy that prevails in the Socialist party, the whole organization would have been rent asunder, as Berger himself admitted at the 1908 convention of his party.

This conflict has been especially virulent in the State of Washington. There matters have come to a head, and a split has ensued.

The proletarian element, seeing that harmony was an impossibility so long as their party was dominated by the middle class, sought to rid their organization of this bourgeois element; and are now agitating for a strictly proletarian, a "Wage-Labor" party, to which none but wage-workers shall be admitted as members. With such an organization they believe it possible to avoid all "entangling alliances" and to have a real revolutionary Socialist party.

The proletarian element has acted obedient to a healthy instinct. The revolutionary force requisite for the overthrow of capitalism must come from the only class whose material interests are in harmony with the aims of the Social Revolution,—the class of propertyless wage-workers.

The mistake incurred by the proletarians of the Washington S. P. lies in their failing to grasp the fact that the strictly PROLETARIAN CHARACTER OF AN ORGANIZATION IS NO CRITERION OF ITS REVOLUTIONARINESS.

Instances of this are not lacking. The trade unions are notoriously conservative and reactionary. The British Labor party is a "Wage-Labor" party, and yet it is not a revolutionary Socialist organization. A Socialist party requires something more than proletarianism, and that is a propaganda that is uncompromisingly revolutionary in nature, thoroughly class-conscious, that aims at the political and industrial unity of the working class. A Socialist party with such a propaganda would be proof against the freak-frauds that now dominate the Socialist party. The proletarians of Washington, however, do not possess or believe in such a propaganda, theirs differing but slightly from that of the middle-class element. Both believe in pure-and-simple political action and in "immediate demands"; their slogan is, "Revolution at the ballot box!"—in short, theirs is the propaganda of the reformer, not the revolutionist. No reformers will stead. "Capitalism is a Usurpation: the Usurpation must be overthrown. Labor produces all wealth; all wealth belongs to Labor. Any act that indicates—or, rather, I shall put it this way: any action that, looking toward 'gentleness' or 'tolerance,' sacrifices the logic of the situation, unnerves the Revolution. With the Proletarian Revolution, every proposition must be abreast of its aspirations: where not, it limps, it stumbles and falls." The Socialist party, with its "tolerant" and "broad," therefore inconsistent, propaganda; its talk of "buying out the capitalists," thus putting a class of social felons on a plane of equality with the workers; its general policy of opportunism and reform, has invited to its ranks the reactionary elements that now dominate it. A party that is revolutionary to the core, that demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist class, cannot be made the roosting-place of reactionary bourgeois-reformers. What bourgeois recruits may join its ranks will be thoroughly revolutionary.

The above pregnant facts lead to the following pregnant conclusions, which may be termed "canons of the Proletarian Revolution":

First—Futile and chimerical is the idea of admitting none but proletarians to membership in a Socialist party; its function being, primarily, one of agitation and education, it can ignore only at its peril the intellectual forces in revolt against existing society. These forces must be bent to the service of the Socialist movement; but so as to insure a Socialist party retaining its Working Class character, its propaganda must be thoroughly PROLETARIAN and REVOLUTIONARY in nature; it dare not meddle with bourgeois-reform ideas, but must demand the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

Second—The force requisite for the overthrow of the Capitalist system of society can only issue forth out of the ranks of the proletariat; this proletarian element must be organized at the point of production, where they are exploited, hence it is the task of the political movement of Socialism to agitate for and seek to promote the integrally organized industrial organization of the Working Class. The industrial organization is the embryo of the future Socialist or Industrial Republic; it alone is fitted to "take and hold" the administration of the country's productive activity.

SEND 35 CENTS

And get The Ideal City, Cloth, 377 Pages, and

Flashlights of the Amsterdam Congress, Paper, 167 pages.

Both will be sent postpaid for 35 cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 CITY HALL PLACE,
NEW YORK.

CHATTEL SLAVERY

Still Exists in Its Most Brutal Forms in "Catholic" Mexico.

That chattel slavery, the last stage before wage slavery, still exists on a large scale in Mexico and that the republic of Diaz is in fact an extreme despotism are the charges made by John Kenneth Turner in a series of articles entitled "Barbarous Mexico," the first of which is published in the October number of "The American Magazine." The writer asserts that he got his facts at first hand on a trip through Mexico last year, in which he posed as an American capitalist seeking to buy a plantation, thus being able to acquire an inside knowledge of conditions. In view of the statements made, it is not surprising that "certain parties in Mexico have sought, by appeal to President Taft, to have the article excluded from the United States mails."

The State of Yucatan, in Mexico, described as a frightfully hot country, has a population of 300,000, of whom more than a third are estimated to be slaves. These human chattels are employed on great plantations of henequen or sisal hemp, which is grown chiefly for export. There are 250 members of the "slaveholders' club" in the city of Merida, "but the vast majority of the lands and the slaves are concentrated in the hands of fifty henequen kings." The chief henequen producer is Olegario Molina, Governor of Yucatan and a federal official, whose holdings of land are estimated at 15,000,000 acres. Of the human chattels in Yucatan there are said to be 8,000 Yaqui Indians, 3,000 Chinamen and more than 100,000 native inhabitants or Mayas.

While the constitution of Mexico forbids slavery, says Turner, the constitution is a dead letter. The masters do not publicly call their chattels slaves, referring to them as "people" or "laborers," but these "people" or "laborers" have a market value, are bought and sold, are kept in perpetual bondage, are punished, and killed at the pleasure of their owners. They are not merely peons; they are downright slaves, says Turner. Some owners make a pretence that the slaves are free laborers working out debts. In private talks such fictions are waved aside.

"The slaves are transferred from one master to another, not on any basis of debt," says Turner, "but on the basis of the market price of a man. In figuring on the purchase of a plantation I always had to figure on paying cash for the slaves, exactly the same as for the land, the machinery and the cattle. Four hundred Mexican dollars apiece was the prevailing price, and that is what the planters usually asked me. 'If you buy now, you buy at a very good time,' I was told again and again. 'The panic has put the price down. One year ago the price of each man was $1,000.'"

Yaqui Indians are much cheaper than the natives, for the Mexican government sells them to the planters for $65 apiece. The reason for the low price of the Yaquis is that they die quickly in the torrid heat of Yucatan. It might be expected that a slave could at least free himself by paying his market price to his master, as did the black chattels of the Southern American States in many cases, but this by no means follows. Only one case was known to the author of a master permitting his slave to purchase his freedom. The fiction of working out debts not only fails to alleviate the condition of chattel servitude, but is an instrument of enslaving free laborers and adding them to the plantation force of human cattle. They are men who make it a business to get free city workers in debt and then to sell them in practically everlasting bondage to the henequen kings.

"The amount of the debt does not matter," says Turner, "so long as it is a debt, and the little transaction is arranged by men who combine the functions of money lender and slave broker. These men buy and sell slaves. And the planters buy and sell slaves. I was offered slaves in lots of one up by the planters. I was told that I could buy a man or a woman, a boy or a girl, or a thousand of any of them, to do with them exactly as I wished; that the police would protect me in my possession of those, my fellow beings. Slaves are not only used on the henequen plantations, but in the city, as personal servants, as laborers, as household drudges, as prostitutes.

"The slaves of Yucatan get no money. They are half starved. They are worked almost to death. They are beaten. A large percentage of them are locked up every night in a house resembling a jail. If they are sick, they must still work, and if they are so sick it is impossible for them to work they are not permitted the services of a physician. The women are compelled to marry men of their own plantations only, and sometimes are compelled to marry men not of their choice. There are no schools for the children. Indeed, the entire lives of these people are ordered at the whim of a master, and if the master wishes to kill them he may do so with impunity. I heard numerous stories of slaves being beaten to death, but I never heard of an instance in which the murderer was punished, or even arrested.

"One of the first sights that we saw on a henequen plantation was the beating of a slave—a formal beating before the assembled toilers of the ranch, early in the morning, just after the daily rollcall. The slave was taken on the back of a huge Chinaman and given fifteen lashes across the bare back with a heavy wet rope—lashes so lustily delivered that the blood ran down the victim's body. This method of beating is an ancient one in Yucatan, and is the customary one on all the plantations for boys and all except the heaviest men. Women are required to kneel to be beaten, as sometimes are men of great weight. Men and women are beaten in the fields, as well as at the morning rollcall. Each foreman, or captain, carries a heavy cane, with which he punches and prods and whacks the slaves at will. I do not remember visiting a single field in which I did not see some of this punching and prodding and whacking going on."

Mediaeval tortures were heard of though not seen by the author. He was told of the favorite amusement of a planter, which consisted of timing the beating of his slaves by the period required to smoke a cigar. The master, sitting on horseback, would light a cigar, and the first whiff was a signal for the wet rope to descend on the bare back of a slave. Having smoked the cigar with a double enjoyment of its flavor and the satisfaction of his desire for cruelty, the master would throw the weed away, and the beating would cease.

On one plantation with several hundred slaves Turner found the human chattels existing on one meal a day, consisting of two corn tortillas, a bowl of beans and some decayed fish. The slaves rose at 3:45 o'clock in the morning and worked in the fields until dark, cutting the leaves of the hemp plant, loading the product on tramcars, hoeing the stony ground, attending to the mill which tore the leaves into fibre. Those who were sick had the privilege of working in the drying yard. At nightfall the slaves were herded into a high walled inclosure by armed guards, received their one daily meal and were turned in to a thatched building to sleep in rows of rope hammocks crowded closely together.

There is no chance for a slave to escape in the barren land of Yucatan. He cannot subsist in the open without food and water. As soon as he appears at another plantation his photograph and description identify him. The author quotes a comparison he heard between Yucatan and Siberia: "Siberia is hell frozen over; Yucatan is hell aflame." But, pointing out that political exiles in Siberia are not slaves, may take their families with them, choose their own abodes, occupy themselves as they wish, and often receive a stipend from the government, Turner says: "I could not imagine Siberia as being as bad as Yucatan."

For the Student

Communist Manifesto	$.10
Lassalle's Open Letter	.10
Life of Engels	.10
Ninth Convention S. L. P.	.10
No Compromise	.10
Socialism, What It Is	.10
Workingmen's Program	.10
Two Pages from Roman History	.15
American Industrial Evolution	.15
Value, Price, and Profit	.15
As to Politics	.20
Flashlights Amsterdam Congress	.25
Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Napoleon	.25
S. L. P. Report to Stuttgart Congress	.25

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

"The People" is the paper that you want. Straight and Truthful.

CLERICS BUSY

Want to Run Things Generally, from Minor Conduct to Colleges.

The preachers are getting bumptious these days. It was only recently that Father Henry F. Xavier of Yonkers, was threatening to cane those of his flock who did not obey him, next we have the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, a Protestant preacher, dictating how the women of his congregation shall dress their hair. Over in Brooklyn a Roman Catholic priest tells his congregation that, "parents who do not send their children to the Catholic schools are endangering the souls of their children, and are disobedient to the church," and on top of that comes Bishop McFaul with a denouncement of the secular universities of the country.

In a letter sent October 4, to the priests of the Diocese of Trenton he appeals to priests and laity to patronize Roman Catholic institutions and to shun the secular colleges. In the letter he said:

"In announcing the annual collection for the benefit of the Catholic University of America, (at Washington, D. C.,) let me draw the attention of the clergy and the laity to the danger of patronizing non-Catholic institutions of learning. Every one knows that it has been repeatedly stated on the best of authority that certain professors in our great secular universities deliver lectures calculated to subvert Christian faith and Christian morality.

"They assert that there is no God, at least as men heretofore conceived of him; no divinely given Ten Commandments; no church, and as for the Bible, one must be freed from all slavery to the sacred myths which it contains.

"It is needless to say that the christianity which these alleged scientific gentlemen attack is not christianity as expounded by the Catholic Church. They build up a straw religion of their own, and then take delight in knocking it down.

"When visiting our secular universities I have been amazed at the wealth they possess, and the generosity of their friends. At the same time I have been saddened at the thought of how little Catholics do in comparison with their non-Catholic brethren for the building up and the maintenance of higher education in this country.

"It certainly is provoking to learn of Catholic parents sending their sons and daughters for a year or two to Catholic institutions where the annual tuition is only between $200 and $300, then to hear them grumbling about the buildings, the food, the studies, and the teachers, and the next year to observe that they have selected some high-priced non-Catholic college or seminary, where the expenses range from $800 to thousands of dollars.

"I most earnestly exhort all Catholics, especially those under my charge, to patronize Catholic institutions, to support them generously, and if God has blessed them with sufficient means to offer large donations, that their usefulness may be extended and all those departments established which will eliminate every excuse for our young men and women to seek an education where the atmosphere is such that it may prove detrimental to their temporal and spiritual interests."

It is reported that the Bishop will take further steps toward diverting the children of Catholic parents from secular institutions.

AGE OF REASON.

By Thomas Paine.

The book that for a hundred years the preachers have been vainly trying to answer.

Cloth, Price 50 Cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 CITY HALL PLACE,
NEW YORK.

TO YOU, COMRADE

Not Passive Adherence Alone but Your Activity and Support Are Needed.

The world wide industrial depression has seriously hampered the work of the Socialist and labor press the world over. London "Justice," after its twenty-six years of existence, finds itself compelled to call loudly upon its readers for help. Harking back to the strenuous days of Marx, a writer in "Justice" goes on to say:

"The intervening years have been years of tragedy for the working class, and years of sublime effort on the part of those gathered under the Red Flag. What conflicts and strikes and lockouts have happened since then! What examples of heroism and zeal; of sustained enthusiasm; of self abnegation; of wonderful idealism have those years produced! Every country has contributed its quota of heroes and martyrs. Every big, gloomy city could tell marvellous tales of devotion and courage.

"No drama that man has ever imagined can equal in intensity and power the universal drama of the class struggle. The flame-lit sky and bloody gutters of the Paris Commune; the meetings in the fog on the evening of the Chicago Haymarket outrage; the Terror in Warsaw and St. Petersburg and Moscow, and the other Russian towns; the Trafalgar Square riots; the sanguinary strikes in France, in Spain, in Italy, in England at Featherstone, in Ireland at Belfast, in America at Homestead and in Colorado, are mere scenes in the play that is now nearing the curtain.

"And the actors in this immense drama that has the world for a stage and the happiness of humanity at stake—what of them?

"Incidents crowd on one's mind. The gentle, but intrepid Marx—having been hounded from country to country—writing his analysis of capitalist society in the Dean street rooms in the midst of bitter poverty and suffering; grand old Liebknecht going gladly to prison at seventy years of age—after a life spent partly in exile and partly in strenuous agitation; the Sergeant of the Commune, who, found dying in the streets of Paris, and asked what he had fought for, replied: 'For the solidarity of the human race'; Parsons—the Chicago martyr—who preferred death on the scaffold with his comrades to liberty; the beautiful Russian girl who cried, with the hangman's rope about her neck, 'Hail to the Revolution! My life was all I had to give'; the veterans of the grand, though terrible, Old Guard, in the many trials and battles of their struggle; Bebel in his German prison, Stepniak, and the rest. Such have been the actors. By them life has been reckoned cheap; liberty has counted as nought; wealth and position, bodily comfort, peace of mind—everything—has been sacrificed; and because of that sacrifice the spirit of revolt has spread over the entire earth.

"This wonderful devotion and sacrifice should mean a lot to you, comrade! It should show you how necessary is sacrifice. It should point out to you the demands of the movement. It should prove to you that being a Social-Democrat implies not merely a passive adherence to certain principles. It should make you understand that Social-Democrats have to work and strive and fight besides believing in Social Democracy.

"Although in every city of capitalism there is an earnest band of revolutionary propagandists; although in every country the strength of Socialism is increasing amazingly, yet all is not won. Victory is in sight, but yet remains to be achieved. There is still much to be done. The work and the sacrifice still devolves upon you, comrade."

We are having our own financial troubles here. Help us get over the difficulties by doing as these have done—contribute your mite.

L. D. Bechtel, Los Angeles, Cal.	$ 1.00
O. W. Sewall, Los Angeles, Cal.	.50
Wm. Yuhnke, San Pedro, Cal.	2.50
J. N. Mc Phee, Tuxedo, N. Y.	1.00
A. Beermann, Omaha, Neb.	2.00
W. J. Carroll, Elizabeth, N. J.	1.00
B. Burgholz, Elizabeth, N. J.	.75
J. Skramorsky, Elizabeth, N. J.	1.00
C. Rochristz, Elizabeth, N. J.	.50
G. Juroska, Elizabeth, N. J.	.25
F. Zierer, New Brunswick, N. J.	1.00
"Comrade," West Hoboken, N. J	1.00
Branch 1, Kings County, N. Y.	2.00
F. Brune, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Brooklyn Labor Forum, B'klyn	1.00
M. C., Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
J. Lindgren, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.50
John Nagel, Brooklyn, N. Y.	3.00
F. B. Guarnier, New York	2.00
Dr. J. Hammer, New York	5.00
Lipak & Duretsky, New York	1.00
M. Rosenberg, New York	1.00
M. Rosenfeld, New York	.50
O. Sherrane, New York	1.75
A. L. Zimmermannn, New York	1.00
D. L. Barnett, Spokane, Wash.	1.00
A. P. Anderson, Spokane, Wn.	.50
R. Clausen, Spokane, Wash.	1.00
Total	$ 36.75
Previously acknowledged	5,114.11
Grand Total	$5,150.86

Propaganda Pamphlets

The following propaganda pamphlets are all five cents a copy. We allow twenty per cent. discount on orders of a dollar or more.

What Means This Strike?
Burning Question of Trades Unionism.
Preamble of the I. W. W.
Trades Unionism in the U. S.
Debate on Unionism.
Industrial Unionism.
Reform or Revolution.
John Mitchell Exposed.
Socialism, Utopia to Science.
Socialist Unity.
The Working Class.
The Capitalist Class.
The Class Struggle.
The Socialist Republic.
Antipatriotism.
Socialism.
Marx on Mallock.
Socialism versus Anarchism.
Assassinations and Socialism.
Development of Socialism in Great Britain.
Religion of Capital.
Foundation of the Labor Movement.
Historical Materialism.
N. J. Socialist Unity Conference.
The Mark.
The Trusts.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

Three Gems OF Scientific Socialism

We have just received another edition of three of the leading books on Scientific Socialism.

Socialism, Utopian and Scientific By Engels.

Paris Commune By Marx.

Wage, Labor and Capital—Free Trade By Marx.

CLOTH-BOUND, 50 CENTS. EACH POSTAGE PREPAID.

N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

The Casque's Lark

By EUGENE SUE

Translated from the Original French by DANIEL DE LEON

A story of the beginning of the Frankish invasion of Gaul and the introduction of Christianity. It is a remarkable bit of history taken from old tomes, and thrilling with the magic of Sue's presentation.

The fifth story of the majestic series: "The Mysteries of the People," The Casque's Lark is the first, in which the two families—oppressors and oppressed meet, to thereafter keep on meeting and meeting, with continuous class clashes between the two. In this story we get the first breath of modern times and the beginning of the main drama that marches on to its grand climax—the French Revolution.

Now Ready for Delivery **Cloth; 290 pps.; 75c.**

CRISES AND THE WAY OUT

CAPITALIST OWNERSHIP OF MEANS OF PRODUCTION MUST GIVE WAY TO SOCIAL OWNERSHIP.

Since 1825, when the first general crisis broke out, the whole industrial and commercial world—production and exchange among all civilized nations, together with their more or less barbarous appendices—is thrown out of joint about every ten years. Commerce is blocked; the markets are overstocked; the products lie there as plentiful as undisposable; cash becomes invisible; credit disappears; factories stand still; the working masses are in want of food, because they have produced too much of it; failure follows upon failure, the sheriff's sale upon sheriff's sale.

The paralysis lasts years; production and powers of production are wasted and destroyed wholesale, until the heaped up mass of commodities finally runs out at more or less depreciated values, and until production and exchange are again gradually set in motion. By degrees the pace is accelerated, it breaks into a trot, the industrial trot becomes a gallop, and this, in its turn, increases to the headlong run of a complete steeple-chase of industry, commerce, credit and speculation, finally to land again, after break-neck jumps, in the ditch of the crash. And so again and again.

In the crises, the contradiction between social production and capitalappropriation breaks out forcibly. circulation of commodities is for time destroyed; money, the men of circulation, becomes a hindance to circulation: all the laws of the production and circulation of commodities stand upon their heads: the economic collision has reached its height: The mode of production rebels against the mode of exchange.

Capitalist Ownership the Barrier.

The fact that the social organization of production within the factory has developed to the point where it has become incompatible with the anarchy of production which exists alongside of and above it in society—this fact is made palpable to capitalists themselves by that forcible concentration of capital that is accomplished in the course of the crises through the ruin of many large and still more small capitalists. The whole mechanism of the capitalist mode of production breaks down under the weight of the productive powers which it, itself, has brought into existence. It no longer can convert this mass of means of production into capital; these lie fallow, and for that very reason the industrial reserve army must also lie fallow. Means of production, means of sustenance, available workmen, all the elements of production and of general wealth are there in abundance But "abundance becomes the source of want and distress," because it is the very thing that hinders the conversion of the means of production and of sustenance into capital: in capitalist society the means of production cannot come into activity unless they have first been converted into capital—into the means for the exploitation of human labor.

The inevitable quality of capitalist ownership in the means of production and sustenance stands as a spectre tween these and the workmen. It ne prevents the coalition of the maial and personal levers of producn; it alone keeps the means of proction from fulfilling their functions, d the workman from working and living. Accordingly, on the one hand, the capitalist mode of production convicts itself of incapacity further to direct these productive powers. On the other hand, these productive powers themselves urge with increasing vehemence the removal of the existing contradiction, they urge to be freed from their quality of capital, they urge the practical recognition of their character as social powers of production.

It is this resistance, offered by the prodigiously growing powers of production against the capitalist quality, this increasing demand for the recognition of their social nature, that constrains the capitalist class itself to use them more and more, and to the extent that it be possible within the area of capitalism, as social powers of production. The industrial period of high pressure with its unlimited inflation of credit, as well as the crash itself that comes with the collapse of large capitalist establishments, drives on to that rm of socialization of large masses means of production which we enter in the several sorts of stock panies. Many of these means of duction and of communication and sportation are from the start so ssal that, like the railroad, they ude all other forms of capitalist loitation. At a certain stage of development, even this form ceases to be adequate, and the official representative of capitalist society, the State, must assume their direction. This necessity for the conversion into State property is first felt in connection with the large means of communication and transportation; the post-office, the telegraph and the railroad.

Stock Companies Prove Capitalists Superfluous.

If, one the one side, the crises reveal the incapacity of the capitalist class any longer to direct the modern powers of production, the transformation of the large establishments of production and of communication and transportation into stock companies or State property proves, on the other, the superfluousness of that class. All social functions of the capitalist class are now filled by hired employes. The capitalist no longer exercises any social activity excepting the pocketing of revenues, punching of coupons, and speculating in stocks—an operation by which the several capitalists mutually take away one another's capital. After first displacing workmen, the capitalist mode of production subsequently displaces capitalists themselves, and throws them, the same as it did the workmen, into the superfluous portion of the population, although not immediately into the industrial reserve army.

Government Ownership Not Socialism.

But neither conversion into stock companies nor State ownership removes the nature of capital from the powers of production. With the stock companies, this fact remains obvious. On the other hand, the modern State is but the organization which capitalist society gives itself in order to maintain the external conditions of capitalist production against the attacks both of the workmen and of individual capitalists. The modern State, whatever its form, is essentially a capitalist machine; it is the State of the capitalist; the ideal total capitalist. The more numerous the productive powers are which it takes in hand, the nearer it is to that ideal total capitalist: all the more citizens does it exploit. The workmen remain wage-workers, proletarians. The capitalist quality remains in force; it is even carried up higher. But at the top, it topples over. State ownership of the powers of production is not the solution of the conflict; nevertheless, it carries within it the technical means, the handle to the solution.

This solution can consist only in the recognition de facto of the social nature of the modern powers of production; accordingly, in harmonizing the mode of production, of appropriation and of exchange with the social character of the means of production. This can be done only by society taking in hand, openly and without evasion, the powers of production that have outgrown all control other than its own. Thereby the social character of products and means of production, which to-day turns against the producers themselves, which periodically interrupts production and exchange, and which enforces itself violently and destructively as a blind force of nature, would be put in force by the producers with a full consciousness of the act, and would be converted, from a source of disturbance and of periodical collapses, into the most powerful lever of production

The Socialist Revolution.

Social forces operate the same as natural ones: blindly, violently, destructively, so long as we do not know them and do not count with them. Once known, however, their operation, their tendencies, their effects once understood, it only depends upon ourselves to subject them more and more to our will, and with their aid to reach our ends.

This holds good especially of the modern prodigious powers of production. So long as we stubbornly refuse to understand their nature and character—and it is against this understanding that capitalist production and its defenders are vainly struggling—just so long do these powers work themselves out despite and against us, and just so long do they keep the mastery over us. But once their nature is understood, they can be converted in the hands of the co-operating producers from demoniacal masters into obedient servants It is the difference that exists between the destructive force of electricity in the lightning, and the tamed electricity in the telegraph and the electric lamp; it is the difference between conflagration and that fire that is employed in the service of man. With the treatment of the present productive powers agreeable to their finally discovered nature, anarchy in production is supplanted by a social and planful administration of production looking to the need both of the collectivity and of the individual; the capitalist mode of appropriation, whereby the product enslaves first its producer, and next the appropriator himself, is replaced by a mode of appropriation that is founded in the very nature of the modern means of production—direct social appropriation on the one hand as a means to preserve and extend production, and, on the other, direct individual appropriation of the products as a means to life and enjoyment.

THE PROSTITUTE.

By G. A. Maves, Toronto, Canada.

You ask, "What is a prostitute?"
The answer you will not dispute,
When I say that it is the man
Proclaiming that he will, and can
Lend every aid to truth and right,
And then, in secret, sells his might
For glory, leisure, lust and coins;
And by deceit your faith purloins.
Or, yet, the man who boldly plies
His rank hypocrisy and lies;
And damns the man who dares refute
The dogmas that his creeds compute.

Said once a man, "A priest am I,
And teach men how to live and die;
But, whether there be place called Hell,
God only knows, and He won't tell;
Or, even whether God there be,
Or what men call eternity,
I do not know, nor do I care—
Enough for me, my present share.
I lust for women in my youth;
My duty is to hamper truth!" (1)
Such is the picture of the priest,—
A wary prostitute at least.

The labor-leader to the boss
Says, "Workingmen are only dross;
I am the only speck of gold
In all that foul and drossy mould.
I seek my own affinity
With perfect equanimity.
The press and pulpit know my way,—
My praises sing from day to day.
My pockets bulge with dollars bright;
The wage-slaves' curse is my delight!"(2)
Is this man's place not with the brute
With pestilence, and prostitute?

How many more are they who preach;
And who the youth in college teach;
And judges, not, among the least
Who strive to ape the wily beast?
How many more who wed for gold,
Whose hearts within beat icy cold?
Nor are there anywhere such brutes
Whose life compares with prostitutes!

* * *

O, element of Motion, thou
Before whose grace the gods might bow;
Thy evolutions, tyrants dread,—
The scourge of God be on their head; (3)

A multitude whose hope has gone,
With visage grim, and set, and wan;
Whose arms thro toil are hard and strong;
The lustre from whose eyes is gone.
Fair are the throats they gaze upon;
They may not be so fair, ere long; (4)
Indignant beats the heart at wrong,
While need is pressing very strong!
Relent! Relent! And have a care!
O prostitute, beware, beware!
Lest, in a time of wild despair,
You learn how much the wretched dare!

(1.) Thomas Carlyle, in his "History of the French Revolution," relates that many of the clergy freely confessed to their guilt of preaching lies all their lives.

(2.) Samuel Gompers, during his recent stay in Paris, reports himself as saying at a public meeting held in that city, that he was not sure whether he desired the abolition of wage-slavery. From this it would seem that human misery delights his eye.

(3.) Attila, who with his savage hordes of the north, threatened to destroy the then existing civilization of the world, in the middle of the fifth century, A. D., has been fitly termed by historians as "The Scourge of God." The Socialist advocates education along the lines of Industrial Unionism as a means of bringing about a peaceful social revolution; but if this means should fail, through the interference of the police, or through the opposition engendered by a fakirized Socialist party and other capitalist interests, a Scourge of God more dreadful than a thousand Attilas is already threatening to plunge into oblivion a so-called world-civilization. Of the American Socialist party, I ask

How will you stay the awful hand of Fate—
Thy doom, thyself hast labored to create?

Let your answer be in actions that will be in accord with the value you place on your mallet-heads.

(4.) Future history will find many a parallel in the history of the past.
And throats once white to look upon
Were red before the day was done.
—History of the French Revolution.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS IN THE "WORKINGMAN'S PARADISE," AUSTRALIA.

What very much strikes a visitor to Australia is the amount of sectarian strife having its origin largely in the existence of Orange lodges, an organization which holds annual celebrations on the 12th of July, the anniversary of the victory of King William of Orange at the Battle of the Boyne. In opposition, wage-slaves of the Protestant faith decorate themselves with a piece of orange ribbon and strut around with a chip on their shoulder. This organization recently decided to enter the political arena, and framed a platform of the unusual reform type, including "equal rights for capital and labor."

Australia has been afflicted for a few weeks by an American aggregation known as the "Chapman and Alexander Mission," who received pages of space in the Sydney press, being lauded as the greatest heaven-sent "evangelists." that ever were known. This praise brought out record crowds; the doors of the biggest hall in Sydney being closed two hours before the actors appeared. The curious from miles around came to hear and to be "converted." Of course, the usual "pugulist," and the old-as-the-hills trick of having converted a "fortune teller, who would no longer turn a card " were features of the recitals. Barnum's dictum, "a sucker born every minute," was only too inadequate to fit the case. It seemed like a "charge of the Light Brigade," dupes were on every side.

A special meeting for street car employes only, lost souls employed in other industries were requested to leave the hall. But for whomever Chapman had prepared his lecture, "What Jesus Said to Street Car Men in Jerusalem" was not the subject of his talk. I suppose the white ants ate that up. But Chapman's sermon was effective," for 60 street car men "saw the light," and went to the penitent farm, but it is not recorded whether they were "scabs" of last year's strike or union men.

The next "saver of souls" was an exactress named Ada Ward, who let out a heartrending wail, that the soul-saving business was making her a bankrupt. She incidentally threw a flashlight on Banker Booth's boodle brigade. "I have been working now nine years for the churches, and I came out to this country to try and make a little capital for my poor self," Ada said. "I accepted a position with the Salvation Army for a salary. I thought the Army wanted me to uplift them in a spiritual way. Did they want me for that? No. My lectures brought in hundreds of pounds. I have been working for others. Can you wonder at my health breaking down?"

No. Dear Ada, we can't. Banker Booth is a capitalist, and he hired her to lecture for his profit and she will be thrown away like a squeezed lemon when she can no longer draw the crowd, and when the good religious people are satiated with a converted actress. Her lot of working for others is the lot of the working class, and if she knew anything about the class struggle she would find that her loss of health was the common lot of the workers, forced upon them through overwork.

Australia recently had thrust upon it a jingo play, "An Englishman's Home," depicting the invasion of Britain by the German army. The play was used to stir up "patriotism" and pride of race. The latest piece of jingoism is a play, "White Australia," depicting Australia invaded by the Japanese, whose warships lie in Sydney harbor.

In the Federal Senate, during consideration of the invalid and old age pensions bill, members of the Labor party voted against including naturalized Asiatics, Maoris, Pacific Islanders and African blacks, as eligible for pensions.

The following excerpt shows the racial prejudice among Australians, even though these Hindoos were born under the Union Jack, which is said to be "the flag of freedom."

Murwillumbah, Monday.—Recently seven blocks of land were thrown open for selection at Tyalgum. Amongst the successful applicants was a Hindoo, who secured the choicest block of the lot. Much indignation exists in the district, and a large meeting of Tyalgum residents was held to protest against Hindoos being allowed to ballot for land.

Cr. Brown moved that—

We, the residents of Tyalgum, hereby protest against Hindoos being allowed to ballot for or occupy the lands of the State, for the following reasons:—(1) We consider them an undesirable class; (2) they always lower the moral tone of any community where they reside; (3) being selectors and away from police protection, our wives and children are not safe if Hindoos are allowed to make homes amongst us.

Mr. Brown said they could not have a white Australia if Hindoos and others of the colored races were allowed to select and occupy Crown lands. The people of the district intended having a "White Tyalgum." A Hindoo had obtained one of the best blocks, to the exclusion of 170 white men, and it was the duty of the white men to protest against it.

The motion was carried.

Here is the report of last year's earnings and surplus of New South Wales government railroads and street cars. Maybe "Wilshire's Magazine" and such like sheets could show the "advantage" the workers have of being skinned to the extent of $11,195,462 by governument railroads in preference to being skinned to the same amount by a railroad corporation. The sum of $8,909,676 was filched by capitalists as interest on capital invested, which was the lion's share, while the government appropriated "only" $2,269,481, so, under government ownership the capitalist comes out on top.

The following is the report on railways and tramways:

"The annual report of the Chief Commissioner for Railways for the period ended June 30 has been made available. The following table shows at a glance the results of the twelve months' operations:

Railways and Tramways.

	Total. £
Earnings	6,126,015
Working expenses	3,828,384
Balance after paying working expenses	2,297,631
Interest on capital invested	1,829,566
Surplus, 1909	468,066

Among the supporters of "Law and Order," the following persons were indicted for asserting their "individuality", the type of individuality which the economic security of Socialism would abolish:

At Ballarat, Arthur Clark, manager of the Bank of New South Wales at Lenton, was sentenced to two yeaars' imprisonment on each charge for embezzling the sums of $2,070 and $1,330, and three years hard labor for stealing $6,250 from the bank.

Two customs house officers and a waterside policeman have been indicted on the charge of alleged conspiracy to defraud the customs by smuggling opium. The policeman took the box ashore and the customs men O.K.'d it, and the detectives were in hiding in the place of delivery. "Law and Order" was caught with the goods on.

The local press have been eulogising the morality of the Australian police, and outlining the "terrible corruption of General Bingham and his men" in New York, but police morality is on a par everywhere. The capitalist takes his "risks," so do his tools, the risk of being found out, a la the sugar trust.

A "champion," in the person of Arthur Griffiths, has announced in the State Assembly a proposal that $25 shall be given to the parents of every child born within the state. The capitalist class, not requiring such a magnificent sum as an incentive to procreate their species, it follows that this "incentive" is for the proletariat, who feel keenly the struggle to raise a family in the Australian "paradise." The proletariat may increase their families and ensure a plentiful supply of labor power for the capitalist class, but it is an outrage on the working class to have their material and paternal instincts based on the exchange of the capitalist system. Away with such a "representative of labor!"

A blue-blood, in the person of Sir Rupert Clarke, Baronet, was divorced by Lady Clarke, he having been found living with another woman. These are of the class who hurl the slander of free-love at the Socialist to divert attention from the immorality which they are steeped in. Lady Clarke, in her testimony, stated having asked her husband for more money, and he said she was spending too much. She retorted that if he could keep this mistress, Connie Waugh, he could afford the money she was spending. Nothing is said about the sacred ties of matrimony being outraged. It was only a question of how much to spend. The "defenders of the home" stand exposed as sinks of iniquity.

The item of interest in Australia at present is the potato. This commodity is supplied mostly from Tasmania. An embargo has been placed upon Tasmanian potatoes, because they have that disease known as "Irish blight." Attempts were made to enter Tasmania potatoes into New South Wales via the State of Victoria so to get the advantages of high prices. The "blight" has been found in the other states also, so the tuber will be scarce and dear this year. Farmers whose crops had the blight said they got their seed potatoes in Sydney, but the seeds men deny having sold such potatoes. Of course, like all "good business men and respectable citizens" they sell only the best.

Allegations were made in the Federal Parliament that the scare of blight was engineered by a "potato ring." Potatoes in Western Australia rose in two weeks from $40 to $125 per ton.

The Shop Assistants' Union has adopted a badge which the men are to wear. All unionists are to see that they are served only by men or women who are members of the union.

The employers are raising the usual objections about "encroachments on the liberty of the citizen," "outrage," "boycott," "despotic Socialism," but the union claims to have several "fair employers" on its side. A "white list" is to be issued, giving names of places where the unionists are allowed to wear their button. Fancy a union asking permission of an employer to wear the emblem of the union. It might as well ask permission to organize.

The Melbourne Tramway Company has issued a further notification to its employees warning them not to join a trade union. The notification, which has been posted in each tramway shed, states, among other things, that

"The directors regret that, notwithstanding the warning recently given, some of the men (who are, however, known to the officers) still persist, under outside influence, in their efforts to form a union. They earnestly urge all not to listen to discontented employees nor outside agitators, and before proceeding to support the union to consider what the giving up of steady employment and forfeiting all the accrued advantage of the employees' benefit society will mean to you and your family. No man who acts so directly contrary to the interests and wishes of his employers can ever hope for re-employment by the company. The company has never had more applicants for employment coming from all over the country and never had more names on its books (or, to be exact, 485 men—many of them old employes) who have been trained to the work, and would be glad of any opportunity of getting permanently in the service."

There is a lot of unemployment around Sydney notwithstanding the denials of the local press. Several unemployed meetings were held in the streets. A member of the Socialist Federation of Australia, Joe Warner, speaking at one of these meetings said:

"I propose that we march down to the Town Hall and interview the Mayor, and then march to Parliament House and demand from the Premier the right to work. If we don't get a satisfactory answer from Wade on Tuesday next, I advise you to parade the town and plunder the shops and satisfy your needs. I will willingly participate in the plunder, and if you want to advertise this movement, there is only one thing to do, plunder while you go along George street."

The Socialist Labor Party is busy gathering funds for the federal campaign, which is expected to be a strenuous one.

The
IDEAL CITY
... BY ...
Cosimo Noto, M. D.
REDUCED TO 75 CENTS.

"The story lays no claim to economics or sociologic merit. It is an outburst of a warm heart, that bleeds at the sight of human suffering under the modern system of society, and that, animated by Socialist sentiment, sings the prose song of the ideal city. As a man of scientific training—a successful New Orleans physician—the author has built upon the solid foundations of medical science, and that vein is perhaps the most typical, as it probably is the most pleasing and instructive to strike and follow in the book."—New York Daily People.

FROM THE PRESS OF
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

.. Antipatriotism ..

Celebrated address of Gustave Herve at the close of his trial for Anti-Militarist Activity, before the jury of La Seine.

An excellent answer to Capitalist Jingoism and capital exposition of the need of international unity of the working class.

Price 5 Cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place,
New York.

Liberal Classics

All truth is safe, and nothing else is safe; and he who keeps back the truth, or withholds it from men, from motives of expediency, is either a coward or a criminal, or both.

—Prof. Max Muller.

History of Christianity—
By EDWARD GIBBON
One volume, 864 pages, illustrated; cloth-bound; price, $2.00.

"This important work contains Gibbon's complete Theological writings, separate from his historical and miscellaneous works, showing when, where, and how Christianity originated; who were its founders; and what were the sentiments, character, manners, numbers and condition of the primitive Christians. It will be a treasure for all libraries."—The Magazine of American History.

Force and Matter—
By LUDWIG BUCHNER, M.D.
414 pages, cloth, price, $1.00.

A scientific and rationalistic work of merit and ability. Translated from the 15th German Edition.

Man, in the Past, Present and Future—
By LUDWIG BUCHNER, M.D.
350 pages, cloth, price, $1.00.

This work describes Man as a "being not put upon the earth accidentally by an arbitrary act, but produced in harmony with the earth's nature, and belonging to it, as do the flowers and fruits to the tree which bears them."

Descent of Man (The).—
By CHARLES DARWIN
Cloth, price, 75c.

On its appearance it aroused at once a storm of mingled wrath, wonder and admiration. In elegance of style, charm of manner and deep knowledge of natural history, it stands almost without a rival among scientific works.

Origin of Species—
By CHARLES DARWIN
Cloth, price, 75c.

The thought of this book has become a part of the common inheritance of the race.

Evolution of Man—
By ERNST HAECKEL
A $10.00 Book for $1.00; by mail $1.20

History of the Conflict Between Religion and Science—
By PROF. JOHN W. DRAPER
Cloth, price, $1.75.

Last Words on Evolution—
By ERNST HAECKEL
Cloth, price, $1.00.

"The victory of pure reason over current superstition will not be achieved without a tremendous struggle."

Superstition in All Ages—
By JEAN MESLIER
Cloth, price, $1.00.

Martyrdom of Man (The).—
By WINWOOD READE
Cloth, price, $1.00.

Shows how war and religion have been oppressive factors in the struggle for liberty.

N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

28 City Hall Place, New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 New York.
Published every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.
Paul Augustine, National Secretary.
Frederick W. Ball, National Treasurer.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.
Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	94,191
In 1904	34,172
In 1908	14,237

Subscription Rates: One year, $1.00; six months, 50c.; three months, 25c.

All communications for the Weekly People, whether for editorial or business departments, must be addressed to: The Weekly People, P. O. Box 1576, New York City.

Subscribers should watch the labels on their papers and renew promptly in order not to miss any copies.

Subscribers will begin to get the paper regularly in two weeks from the date when their subscriptions are sent in.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1909.

The gravest dangers are those which present themselves in new forms, against which people's minds have not yet been fortified with traditional sentiments and phrases. The predatory tendency of men to seize upon the fruits of other people's labor is still very strong, and while we have nothing more to fear from kings, we may yet have trouble enough from commercial monopolies and favored industries, marching to the polls their hordes of bribed retainers.

—JOHN FISKE.

CREDIT WHERE CREDIT IS DUE.

The following, from the Chicago "Evening Post," deserves careful reading, and the argument admiration:

"It must be a great comfort to the working women of Illinois to know that their interests are being so faithfully guarded by Dora Windeguth, Anna Kusserow, and the W. C. Ritchie Company, paper-box manufacturers. The ten-hour law for women, which these three are attacking, was surreptitiously planted upon the statute books when the women of this grand old, etc., were not looking. It was an un-American thing to do; in fact, it was done by certain individuals who are suspected of having 'foreign' ideas as to how long women should work. Shame upon them, out of a dark and malignant heart to deprive our girls and women of 'overtime'!

"It is a blessed privilege, indeed, that of 'overtime,' the very Beulah land, we understand from the Ritchie petition, of the woman who toils! Sweet is a twelve-hour day, but even sweeter is a thirteen or a fourteen, crowned with 'supper money.'

"When Dora Windeguth, her employer at her elbow, says that she cannot earn enough in ten hours to live, our whole chivalry rises to her defence; let her work twelve hours, then. We have always contended that nobody need starve in America.

"It is interesting to reflect that while Dora's feudal forbears fought for 'the right to work,' it has been left for Dora's generation to fight for the right to work overtime. But there is still a chance—if all stick together—to save this State from the fate of Massachusetts, Oregon, Missouri, Washington, and half a score of other commonwealths, which, given the choice between healthy womanhood and cheap paper boxes, are now going without paper boxes."

In honor to the well-poised lofty spirit of this article, our readers are requested to shut their eyes to the closing allegations regarding the nobility and wisdom of the purpose that animates the bourgeois governments of "Illinois, Massachusetts, Oregon, Missouri and Washington" and the "half a score of other commonwealths." Let our readers shut their eyes to the two passages, and re-read the article jointly with the passage with which Marx closes the review of the posture of the "heathen Greeks" who saw in machinery and expected from it a shortening of the hours of labor:

"Oh! those heathens! They understood, as the learned Bastiat, and before him the still wiser MacCulloch discovered, nothing of political economy and Christianity. They did not, for example, comprehend that machinery is the surest means of lengthening the working day. They, perhaps, excused the slavery of one on the ground that it was a means to the full development of another. But to preach slavery to the masses in order that a few crude and half-educated upstarts may become 'eminent spinners,' 'extensive sausage-makers,' and 'influential shoe-black dealers,' to do that they lacked the bump of Christianity."

Credit to the Chicago "Evening Post" for a reasoning that so closely parallels Marx's—and brings him up-to-date.

SOME HIDING-PLACES OF PROFITS.

The American Linseed Company has filed in New Jersey its first annual report made in several years.

The figures run this way:

Interest on borrowed money and charges on depreciation—$284,584.

Deficit account—$100,000.

Income, after paying all operating expenses—$1,648,769.

Net profits—$1,264,185.

When one reads this array and subdivision of figures one feels as if playing at hide-and-seek with a child who thinks he is nicely hidden although his legs stick out.

Let us pull this hiding Profit out by its exposed legs.

First of all there is a net profit of $1,264,185 acknowledged.

Then there is "interest on borrowed money and charges on depreciation." Charges on depreciation are legitimate things to deduct from profits. How much are these charges? The figures are silent. Under the silence the "interest on borrowed money," is expected to slip through unnoticed. This charge is illegitimate. Wear and tear, depreciation of the plant, produces no new values: the wear and tear is properly deducted from the receipts: it restores the original plant. Interest on moneys borrowed, however, comes directly from new values, and, consequently, flows straight into the channel of profits to the capitalist class. The figures being silent on how much of the $284,584 went to wear and tear and how much to interest on borrowed money, it is conservative to halve the total. That would give $142,294 that belongs to net profits, making, so far, the net profits amount to $1,406,479.

Next comes the item of $100,000 under the head of "deficit account." Deficit to whom? Why, of course, to the capitalist class. This $100,000 also belongs to "profit," making the "unearned increment" rise to $1,506,479.

Is this all? Not at all.

There is still the queer item of income "after paying all operating expenses." Are wages meant under "operating expenses"? That's the implication. Fact is that under 'operating expenses" big fat chunks of "salaries" to sinecure or dummies called directors, secretaries, etc., are comprised. How big the chunks are may be gathered from the circumstance that the report does not separate the item of "salaries" from the item of "wages." These "salaries" are profits, simon pure; they are pocketable by virtue of the "salary"-receiver's profits-pocketing power. The chunks of these "salaries" also belong under profits. Conservative is the estimate that the amount paid out by the American Linseed Company in "salaries" is $500,000. Thus the actual profits are not a copper less than $2,006,479.

The hiding-places of the profits of the American Linseed Company are, according to the report, "interest on borrowed money," "deficit account" and that part of the "operating expenses" which is consists in nice, plump watermelons of salaries, cautiously left unmentioned.

A PEEP INTO ENGLAND.

One after another, as our tourist statesmen to Europe are coming back home this Fall, they utter themselves alarmedly about what's going on in England. Some go so far as to speak of "convulsion," "revolution," "wonderful changes"—and all apropos of the budget proposed by Lloyd-George. The homing tourists predict "a conflict between the House and the Lords," with the consequence of the abolition of the latter and with further consequences as a consequence of that.

Under such circumstances, backed by the mixed up despatches from Europe, two utterances, each from exactly opposite camps, and yet strangely agreeing, may help to give a peep into what is really up, and what is to be expected.

First, the London "Times," ultra conservative or reactionist, commenting upon the desires of the present "radical" administration to see the Finance Bill rejected by the Lords, says:

"There are occasions in politics, as there are occasions in war, when there is no course open but to engage the enemy at whatever odds. . . . But occasions of the kind are rare, and it is the business of skillful and experienced leaders to avoid them, where to avoid them is possible. Judgment in so choosing their ground that they cannot be compelled to fight at a disadvantage ranks high amongst the gifts which qualify them to lead. There is nothing shameful in falling back for the moment before superior forces, in order to join battle with them in less unfavorable conditions later on."

The other utterance comes from the camp of the Social Democratic Federation. In the London "Justice" Hyndman has an article "The Two Georges," in which he parallels George with his single-tax, and Lloyd-George with his budget, and closes with these words:

"Lord Rothschild, Lord Avebury, and the rest of the bankers and moneymongers who foregathered in the City the other day, have been shrewd enough to see that what is George's sauce for the landlord goose to-day would speedily develop into Lloyd's condiment for the capitalist gander to-morrow. And this view of the situation, we venture to predict, will spread into regions which will cause our worthy Chancellor of the Exechequer very considerable uneasiness."

From all of which it would appear that a "conflict," "convulsion," "clash," or even "revolution" is, indeed, approaching, yet it is not likely to be immediate. The two bolts are just now broadly taking shape and gathering their electric batteries.

"FROM OUR FRIENDS DELIVER US!"

"From our friends deliver us!"

Such is due soon to become the motto of the A. F. of L. misleaders of labor. Friends are all right in their place, and we are never averse to turning a quiet trick for them, sub rosa. But when they shower upon us praises which become in our enemies' hands swords to smite us, it is time to cry Easy!' So are thinking Gompers, Mitchell, Mahon, Tobin, et al.

And well they may. It is frightful the way these friends of theirs have been cutting up.

Said William H. Taft, addressing the annual meeting of the National Civic Federation, last December: "Time was when everybody who employed labor was opposed to the labor union: when it was regarded as a menace. That time, I am glad to say, has largely passed away, and the man to-day who objects to the organization of labor should be relegated to the last century. It has done marvels for labor and will doubtless do more. It will, I doubt not, avoid the reduction to a dead level of all workingmen."

Said that same Taft, now President, while addressing a meeting in Chicago on September 16, this year: "There is one thing to be said in respect to American trades unionism that its critics are not generally alive to. In France the trades unionism are intensely Socialistic. Indeed, in some of the late difficulties it was plain that there was a strong anarchistic feeling among them and that they opposed all authority of any kind. It is also plain that the tendency toward Socialism in England and England's trade unionism is growing stronger and stronger. I need not point out the deplorable results in this country if trades unionism became a synonym for Socialism. Those who are now in active control of the Federation of Labor and all the great railroad organizations, have set their faces like flint against the propagandism of Socialistic principles."

Pope Leo XIII., in his Encyclical on "The Condition of the Laboring Classes," advocated the formation of workingmen's unions "to better the condition, both of families and individuals; to infuse a spirit of equity in the mutual relations of employers and employed; to keep before the eyes of both classes the precepts of duty and the law of the Gospel."

Said Potter Palmer: "For ten years I made as desperate fight against organized labor as was ever made by mortal man. It cost me considerably more than a million dollars to learn that there is no labor so skilled, so intelligent, so faithful as that which is governed by an organization whose officials are well-balanced, level-headed men. I now employ none but organized labor and never have the least trouble, each believing that the one has no right to oppress the other."

Said the late Bishop Potter: "Organization, co-ordination, co-operation are the right of every body of men whose aims are worthy and equitable, and must needs be the resource of those who, individually, are unable to persuade their fellow men to recognize the justice of their claims and principles. If employed within lawful and peaceful limits, it may rightly hope to be a means of educating society in a spirit of fairness and practical brotherhood."

Said Melville E. Ingalls, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Big Four Railroad: "For thirty-five years of my life I have been what you might call a large employer of labor, as a railroad manager. I have seen these modern conditions grow up under my eye. My first experience was in controlling a railroad of 175 miles and three or four hundred employes. I knew every man on the road; I could call him by name and shake hands with him, and we could make all the trade agreements we needed between hours. There was no trouble. If anybody had a grievance, he could come in to see the 'Old Man,' and the door was always open. When I left the active management of the road we had some 7,000 miles of railroad and some 30,000 employes, and the man who worked on the railroad would have stood just as much chance to see any one with his grievance as he would to get into the kingdom of heaven. His only chance was to join an organization and deal through committees. We were always in favor of that; in fact, it seems to me that your trade agreement is just as much a protection to capital as to labor."

Said the late Senator M. A. Hanna: "Don't organize for any other purpose than mutual benefit to the employer and the employe. Don't organize in the spirit of antagonism: that should be beneath your consideration. If you are the stronger or the abler, much less excuse you have to show resentment because the other side is simply asking that they have their share. If we can by any method establish a relation of mutual trust between the laborer and the employer, we shall lay the foundation stone of a structure that will endure for all time. It is all wrong to suppose that the laboring element of this country is not ready and willing to join in this movement. I speak from experience. I have found the labor organizations ready and willing to go more than half way."

Said William E. Gladstone: "Trade unions are the bulwarks of modern democracies."

Such talk might do very well while Socialism was still a struggling thing and the surest way to earn an orchestra seat in the heaven of Law and Order was to decry it. But in these days, when the workers are catching onto the fakirs and their false pretense of "identity of interest"; in these days when Gompersism is being hooted from America to Europe and back again; in these days when, in short, the workers are in increasing numbers determining to have Socialism, and if any man or thing is a barrier in the way, so much the worse for him and it—in such days such talk is dangerous. It is worse. It is ungrateful and unpatriotic.

Hence the wail of "From our friends deliver us," soon due to go up from 801 G Street, Washington, D. C.

OUR INCANTATIONISTS.

Unimmortalized, and with no prospect of ever being immortalized by some American Shakespeare, the old witches, who foregathered at Saratoga the first week of last September to perform the miracle of rejuvenating the Democratic party, are now reported to be whirling in a dizzy jig around a cauldron from which is to issue an "Address to the Democratic Voters."

The description of the incantations that are going on, and of the witchery that is being practised are somewhat meager. The incantationists are wrapping themselves in mystery. Nevertheless, peering through the vapors of mystery enough is descried and allowed to be descried to form some idea of the process.

Witch ex-Judge Parker, witch Edward M. Shepard and witch Samuel J. Tilden, Jr., are the chief officiants.

In the order named, and standing on the bleak heath of the Democratic party, the three are heard to screech successively:

"Thrice the brinded campaign cat hat
hath mew'd."
"Thrice and once the hedge-pig whined
defeat."
"Harper cries?—'tis time, 'tis time."

Whereupon witch ex-Judge Parker hops toward a cauldron situated in the center and squeaks:

"Round about the cauldron go;
"In the State-Rights poisoned entrails
throw.
"Dogma that under cold stone
"Ages hoary hast eighty-nine
"Swelter'd venom sleeping got,
"Boil thou first i' the charmed pot."

All the three then in chorus whimper:

"Double, double toil and trouble;
"Fire burn: and, cauldron, bubble."

Witch Shepard then trips forward in her cracked treble:

"Fillet of reforming snake,
"In the cauldron boil and bake;
"Eye of grand-dads, toe of frog,
"Wool of Jeffry, tongue of dog,
"Free-trade's fork and blind-worm's
sting.
"Old-Times' leg, and owlet's wing,
"For a charm of powerful trouble,
"Like a hell-broth boil and bubble."

Again the three witches whimper in chorus:

"Double, double toil and trouble;
"Fire burn; and, cauldron, bubble."

The third witch Tilden, Jr., then hobbles forward in a wheezy voice:

"Scale of Democratic Party, tooth of
wolf;
"Witches' mummy; maw and gulf
"Of the ravin'd anti-paternal shark;
"Constitution hemlock, digged in the
dark;
"Liver of jobs-seeking crew;
"Gall of politician; slips of yew.
"Silvered in the party's long eclipse;
"Nose of Cleveland, Jackson's kidneys,
"Finger of birth strangled referendum
babe,
"Ditch delivered by a drab.
"Make a gruel thick and slab:
"Add thereto a Tiger's chaudron,
"For the ingredients of our cauldron."

And all three, the witches curvet round the cauldron howling:

"Double, double toil and trouble;
"Fire, burn; and, cauldron, bubble."

until jointly they cease, and jointly re-raising their voices,

"By the pricking of our thumbs.
"Something wicked this way comes,"

all three stretch out their palms to accept it.

At the Albany Hudson-Fulton celebration, the Statue of Liberty was paraded with her head and her torch-bearing arm gone. Though belated, the attempt at realism is commendable.

London sporting papers are printing the story of a huntsman signing himself D. F. O. who in India got himself chased and nearly eaten by a tiger. D. F. O. might exchange experiences with Hearst.

With Alfred Vanderbilt on the box, a "Vanderbilt coaching party" composed of a collection of equally idle and worthless richlings has just completed a joy run from New York to Newport.—All in the way of "directing industry," one presumes.

From the moment it appeared that there was a probability of Judge Gaynor's being a mayoralty candidate, there was no doubt into what scale the Tax Payers' Independent Political Association would throw their weight during the campaign. The Association immediately started trooping into the opposite, the Republican-Fusion camp. Judge Gaynor is a Single Taxer. As such the Judge should cause no frights to the capitalists. Single Taxism would be ideal to the capitalist darling. He would then pocket the whole fleece of Labor which now he has to share with the landlord. But the capitalist does not like to have the theory of "unearned increment" in land raked up. It immediately causes, as it recently did in Germany, questions to be put concerning the "unearned increment" of capital. Consequently, the Tax Payers' Independent Political Association, its landlord side leading, is out for the Republican-Fusion candidate Bannard.

Hawaii is the latest place where a ruinous parasitic insect, this time the sugar cane cicada, has been successfully fought and vanquished with the aid of its natural enemy, or counter-parasite. Wanted: The counter-parasite that will effectively kill off, rout, and otherwise extinguish the pest in this country known as "capitalist". Or, rather, has not that counter-irritant already developed, in the form of the demonstrated growing idleness, uselessness, oppressiveness and corruption which mark his career?

"As ye sow, so shall ye reap." Have our naval officers forgotten this Sunday school proverb? Perhaps they never believed in it. At any rate, those harbored on the U. S. ships in the Hudson river are venting their indignation at the grafting proclivities which cropped out at the "patriotic" military and naval ball tendered by the Albany burgesses at the Metropolitan Opera House on September 25. The officers had been specially invited, and thought they were to be the guests of honor, but upon arrival at the reception, they had to pay their own admission, three dollars to have a coat taken off, one dollar for a button-hole flower, and for other "favors" in proportion. Of course, this was a plain case of hold-up. But do not the naval gentlemen condone, aye, defend with shot and shell, an economic system whose life breath demands the flourishing of plunder and despoilation? Why should they complain when the poisonous monster of capitalism seizes them as victims when "opportunity" offers? They have sown the whirlwind, they now reap the harvest.

He who gets new readers for The People, when read pass it on to some one else.

LEGISLATION

If any there be who is taken in by pure and simple political Socialism and has preserved energy enough of mind to recognize facts, and pull himself out of that rut, let him open the Congressional Record at the start of the debate on any one of the schedules. Immediately he will make a discovery, or realize a fact, that he did not realize before, and that may help him to understand the wail in Judge Gaynor's initial campaign utterance regarding the so highly complex legal machine of our city government that he approaches the same with "misgivings and anxiety."

Not an amendment to the tariff was proposable, whether revising it up or down, that did not require intimate and detailed knowledge of a half dozen other clauses affecting several other industries. Tug at the one? Why, the tug conflicted with other clauses. It required a veritable egg-dance not to tread on the corns of something or other. Skill in the egg-dance is not acquirable over night.

In the Socialist Labor Party address on "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism" the following passage occurs:

"Who of you has not heard some workingman when told that some fellow workingman of his was nominated for Mayor, or for Governor, or for Congress, sneeringly say: 'What's he? What could he do in Congress? What does he know about law? Why, he wouldn't know how to move?' The matter is serious, it is no laughing matter. The workingman who utters himself in that way is right and he is wrong. He is absolutely right when he considers that the workingman is not a fit man to handle the laws of the land; but he is wrong when he considers that that is a disqualification. In other words, he is wrong in supposing that the political mission of labor is to dabble with or tinker upon capitalist laws. And, mark you, his blunder proceeds direct both from the Pro-Unionist industrial mental attitude and from the Anti-Unionist's political mental attitude. In this respect is realized into what errors the political Anti-Unionist drops in his own domain of politics, and into what error the industrial Pro-Unionist drops in his own industrial domain—due to the circumstance that both fail to realize that their various domains dovetail into each other.

"Open any law book, whatever the subject be—contract, real estate, aye, even marital relations, husband and wife, father and son, guardian and ward—you will find that the picture they throw upon the mind's canvas is that of everyone's hands at everyone's throat. Capitalist law reflects the material substructure of capitalism. The theory of that substructure is war, conflict, struggle. It can be no otherwise. Given the private ownership of natural and social opportunities, society is turned into a jungle of wild beasts, in which the 'fittest' wild beast terrorizes the less 'fit,' and these, in turn, imitate among themselves the 'fit' qualities of the biggest brute. No nuptial veils of lace or silk can conceal this state of things on the matrimonial field; no rhetoric can hide it on any other field. The raw-boned struggle is there. It is inevitable. It is a shadow cast by the angles of fact of the capitalist system. Now, then, is it the mission of the labor or Socialist movement to continue or to uproot the material conditions that cast the shadow? Its mission is to uproot it. Consequently its mission cannot be to tinker at the laws that capitalism finds it necessary to enact. As well say that a housekeeper is unfit to clean a neglected house because she has no technical knowledge of the construction of the vermin that has been rioting in it, as to say that, because Labor has no knowledge of the technique of the vermin of capitalist laws, it is unfit to take the broom-handle, and sweep the vermin into the ash barrel of oblivion. Accordingly, the political aspect of the labor movement spells REVOLUTION. It points out exactly the duty of the Socialist or class-conscious workingmen elected to office—no compromise, unqualified overthrow of existing laws. That means the dethronement of the capitalist class."

The legislation requisite under Socialism any workingman of average intelligence can take a hand in. The statute books of the Industrial or Socialist Republic will look more like railroad time tables than aught else—so much needed, so much producible, so many workers required, at so many hours.

The social system that demands that sort of legislation can not be "legislated" into existence. It must step full-born into the shoes of that social system whose highly complex legislation requires a life time to grasp, the approaching of which can be done only with "misgivings and anxiety,"—and fling it overboard.

Pure and simple political Socialism is a dog howling at the moon.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I like the Socialists well enough but for one thing.

UNCLE SAM—And what is that?

B. J.—They won't help any movement that leads their way; they won't take one thing at a time; they want the whole loaf or none. Take, for instance, a movement for the nationalization of the railroads; do you imagine they would join that?

U. S.—I guess not.

B. J.—Well, there you have it; that is what I mean, and that is what I don't like in them.

U. S.—Would you support a movement to go to Europe across the Atlantic by rowing in that direction?

B. J.—Not so long as I am sane.

U. S.—Would you have supported a movement to march with an army for the capture of King George's Hessians one by one?

B. J.—Nary.

U. S.—Now, then, for the same reason that you would not do either of those things,, the Socialist Labor Party won't go into any one-idea movement; and right they are.

B. J.—But to try to do any of the things you asked me about would be insane.

U. S.—So would the attempt to nationalize the railroads by a movement that demands only their nationalization. Do you believe that only railroad magnates hold railroad stock?

B. J.—No; I guess most other capitalists hold stock of some kind in railroads.

U. S.—Do you believe that only the directors of mines, of shoe factories, of express companies, of telephone and telegraph companies, of Standard Oil, of the steel trust, etc., etc., hold stock in each of these companies?

B. J.—I believe nothing of the sort. I know they all hold stock in all of them.

U. S.—Do you believe any of them would like to have his concern nationalized?

B. J.—Nixy! The attempt to nationalize any of those industries would, seeing that all capitalists have stock in all or most of all, forthwith meet the opposition of all.

U. S.—It follows that attacking one industry at a time would not divide the enemy?

B. J.—No, it would not. I don't dispute that. It won't be any easier, as far as the enemy is concerned, to attack one industry than to attack all. You will have to fight them all, anyhow.

U. S.—Then nothing is gained by going for "one thing at a time?"

B. J.—Nothing is gained as far as the enemy's conduct is concerned, I admit. But yet a good deal is gained as far as the people is concerned.

U. S.—How?

B. J.—Don't you see it would be easier to make the people see the beauties of nationalizing one than to make them see the beauty of the whole co-operative commonwealth?

U. S.—To carry to victory a movement for the nationalization of one industry you would need the vote of all the working class, would you not?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—If the movement is to nationalize the railroads you would need the votes of the miners, shoemakers, telegraphers, weavers, farm hands, laborers—

B. J.—Make it short; we would need the votes of all the workers.

U. S.—Would a striking cotton worker in Fall River see the benefit to him of nationalizing the railroads as quickly as he would see the benefit to him of nationalizing the factory in which he works?

B. J.—N-n-o-o!

U. S.—Carry this on with all other industries, what is the result?

B. J.—It looks blue.

U. S.—The result is that when you go with a proposition to nationalize one industry only you virtually deprive yourself of the aid of the workers in all others, all of whom you need.

B. J.—I never thought of that.

U. S.—To demand the nationalization of one industry, is, accordingly, false tactics. You get, as you admitted before, the whole enemy upon you, and you keep the votes of the bulk of the workers away.

B. J.—That is certainly insane.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

BUILD UP "THE PEOPLE."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Inclosed find $2 for the Operating Fund. Our main hope lies in the success of the Daily and Weekly People. Build up The People, wage workers; do your duty by it for your own good. I was formerly a wage slave, now I am a slave cockroach merchant. A. B.

Omaha, Neb., October 4.

GOOD SALES OF "DAILY PEOPLE" IN SEATTLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—August Gillhaus, the national organizer of the Socialist Labor Party, delivered his farewell open air address to the workingmen of Seattle last Sunday at 4 p. m. The meeting was a success, judging from the sale of Party papers and pamphlets.

Gillhaus spoke on the necessity of class-conscious solidarity of the workers on the industrial and the political field, showed the cause and the effect of present conditions, and advanced the remedy the S. L. P., which had the only way out. The speaker made it a point to advertise the Daily People, of which we get 125 copies per day, and he announced a pamphlet, "The Address by the N. E. C." The result was: 125 copies of the Daily People were sold at 1 cent and seventeen pamphlets also, not at the end of the meeting but during his speech.

In the evening at 7.30 o'clock a second meeting was held at the same place, Occidental avenue and Washington street, by E. Leaf and D. G. O'Hanrahan, the organizer of Seattle. Forty-eight copies of the Weekly People, and 25 copies of the "Socialist," organ of the S. L. P. of Great Britain, were sold, and also 6 pamphlets. Besides these we disposed of many different foreign language papers.

The newsstand of Section Seattle is located at 201 Occidental avenue, corner Washington street. Here the Daily People is always on sale.

As the rainy season is nearly on, the Socialist Labor Party and the different language federations are putting out a committee to search the city for a bigger hall, which will hold more than 500 people. Present quarters at Fourth and Pine streets are becoming too small for the rapidly increasing members and sympathizers. Stephen Branch.

Seattle, Wash., September 30.

CINCINNATI'S ARROGANT POLICE CHIEF.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—During the week's work just ended in Cincinnati will say that one subscription was secured for the "Volksfreund and Arbeiter Zeitung," three for "Der Arbeiter," and nineteen to the Weekly People.

No street meetings could be held owing to the refusal on the part of the Chief of Police to grant us the permission to hold same. Of all the swaggering bulldozers I ever had any experience with this was about the worst. There are only two corners on which this tyrant will allow Socialist meetings. When I asked him for the use of one of these corners, stating that the Socialist Labor Party desired to hold a propaganda meeting he got very excited and seemed as though ready to strike a blow when refusing me permission, stating that the corner in question would be occupied that night (Saturday). This statement was untrue, for I and Comrade Isaacks stood on that corner that night until after 8 o'clock with nobody using same.

I referred the bulldozer to the Constitution giving us the right of free speech. Then he became more threatenening than ever and wanted to know if I knew where I was, and in a loud voice, that could be heard all over the building, he declared we couldn't hold any meetings on any corner. Yet paid intellectual prostitutes will tell and are telling the slaves of Cincinnati that they have free speech.

The English members, with a few exceptions, seem to be sound asleep, at least that is the impression I received during my week's stay in Cincinnati. This is to be regretted, especially when one considers the growing S. L. P. sentiment throughout the country, and just at a time when every mother's son of us ought to be up and doing instead of remaining inactive.

I am now located in St. Louis and during my two weeks' stay will hammer away for more subs.

Chas. Pierson.

St. Louis, Mo., October 4.

A GIVE-AWAY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The enclosed clipping which the Hamilton Ont., "Herald" of October 2, quotes from Cigarmakers' Journal speaks volumes for the man with his eyes open. It is an admission that the pure and simple American Federation of Labor is an effective enslaver of labor.

H. S. B.

Hamilton, Ont., October 4.

(Enclosure)

In the last six months a large number of serious strikes have occurred in the pet non-union and open shop plants, the beauties of which we have heard so much and seen so little. This is chiefly so commencing with the United States Steel company, which attempted to completely non-unionize a large number of its open shop mills, with the result that both the unionists and non-unionists employed in these mills went out on strike.

Another striking incident was the recent strike in the Pressed Steel Car company's plant at McKees Rocks, Pa., The workmen employed in this plant were nearly, if not all, nonunion. Even the casual reader is familiar with the fact that more discord, strife, and destruction of life and property occurred in this strike than has occurred in any one of the union strikes in a number of years.

We venture the assertion that there have been more strikes in open shops and non-union mills—that is, more people involved—in the last six months than there have been in strictly union mills and factories.

S. P. ASKING FOR SOPS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Your correspondent in Rochester in a recent letter informs us that the Socialist party in that city launched its campaign on a single proposition: That of free school books. In this city the party is circulating its campaign leaflet. Should your Rochester correspondent read the Columbus S. P. leaflet he would agree that the former city is to be congratulated upon the brevity of its platform.

The leaflet of the S. P. of Columbus is as model a document in confused expression and wrong posture as could be looked for from the torch light bearers. Its statement of principle is followed by six planks or immediate demands "calculated to pave the way to Socialism," but these demands are of the character which any capitalist political party could with ease and safety grant the working class as sops and thus take all the wind from the sails of the S. P.

Among the "demands" we find the Initiative and Referendum and municipal ownership of public utilities.

In this connection I wish to say to S. L. P. voters, and those who possibly have never voted but are disappointed at there not being a ticket in the field in Columbus, that the sooner they realize there is work to be done, and that, to go to the booth and mark a ballot is not doing all of the work, the sooner will there be a chance to cast a vote for the S. L. P. It is their duty to join Section Columbus and help to carry on the work and not let a few stagger under a burden too heavy for them to bear.

Do your duty, friends! Line up with the Socialist Labor Party!

Oscar Freer.

Columbus, Ohio, October 6.

SEATTLE RAISES FUNDS FOR SWEDES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Finnish Socialist Local No. 2, of the Scandinavian Socialist Labor Club, and Section Seattle, Socialist Labor Party, arranged an entertainment and dance for the benefit of our striking fellow workers of Sweden, at which $140.01 were raised.

Addresses were delivered in Swedish by G. Borg, in Finnish, by Repinin, and in English by A. Gillhaus. The solidarity of the Swedish workers was dwelt upon by all the speakers. Gillhaus drew a contrast between the workers of Sweden in their struggle and those of the A. F. of L. here. He told how the Swedes would not allow so small a thing as a contract or a piece of worthless paper to stand between them and their fellow-workers, and that they refused to play the scab. How different in the United States. In the American Federation of Labor the workers are compelled to scab by the class un-conscious organization, and compelled to uphold all contracts, they being "sacred documents."

Gillhaus called upon all workers to shake off their chains, and solidify their ranks, and put strikes and lockouts by the master class in the archives of history by establishing the Industrial Republic.

The Committee.

Seattle, Wash., September 27.

S. L. P. AGITATION IN PHILA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Socialist Labor Party is still on the job in Philadelphia. Last Saturday night we held two good meetings, one at the old stand, Fortieth street and Lancaster avenue, the other at the new stand, Girard and Germantown avenues. Erwin and Anton spoke at Fortieth street and the "Pike" to a fair sized audience and sold pamphlets and literature. At the other meeting Comrades Higgins and Oatley spoke, and despite the interruptions of drunken men and noisy children, a good sale of The People and literature was the result. One sub for the Weekly was secured.

On Sunday night at the City Hall Plaza we made an early start and Erwin began the meeting by introducing Moonelis, of New York. Moonelis delivered a very good address, which lasted one hour and thirty-five minutes, and held his audience throughout, although the weather was cold and threatened rain. Before leaving the platform he invited questions and several were asked and answered to the satisfaction of the audience.

When Moonelis got through, Oatley got on the platform and spoke for half an hour. While he was speaking the Single Tax and S. P. meetings on the North Plaza broke up and swelled our crowd to seven or eight hundred. When Oatley concluded his speech the applause was loud and general, showing that the "real goods" had made the right impression.

Anton then took the stand and after a characteristic talk invited questions. A young S. P.-A. F. of L.-ite started to get "smart" and he received a sound thrashing for his pains. "Czarism" and "mud-slinging" were charged against The People and its Editor. This was met by Anton with the demand for proof. Said Anton, "The whole thing amounts to this. When De Leon sees a jackass he says 'jackass,' and when he sees a labor fakir he says 'labor fakir,' and that's why we elect him Editor, and why the fakir and the jackass don't like him."

The sales of literature and The People were up to the average. If the weather continues good, meetings will be held at the same places next week.

R. McL.

Philadelphia, Pa., October 4.

REFUSED TO PUBLISH CITIZEN'S COMPLAINT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Will you kindly print this letter in your paper to let the public know how the local papers treat their patrons? This is a letter I asked the "Fitchburg Daily Sentinel" and the "Leominster Daily Enterprise" to print. They refused, saying if they printed it they would be liable to prosecution for violating the libel laws, although I had my name and address on it as you see for yourself.

Thomas Shiel.

28 Boyle Place,
Leominster, Mass., September 26.

(Copy.)

28 Boyle Place,
Leominster, Mass., September 19.

Mr. Editor,

Dear Sir:—Will you allow me a space in your paper with regard to the report of Dr. Tower on the investigation he made on the complaint lodged by me against the doctors, Tully and McIver, and the treatment my wife received while a patient at the Burbank Hospital? The report stated she was sent there by Dr. Cohan. She never was and never knew him until after she came home from the Burbank Hospital, as McIver stated to me on the 12th day she had been there that she was all right and well. I said I did not want to take her away unless she was, but he said he could assure me she was as well as ever she would be, but to let her stay the two weeks, which I did. Three days after she was home I had to call Dr. Cohan. He examined her and stated that she was in bad shape and in a condition that would lead to very bad results in a short time. He ordered her to his hospital to go through an operation, and was nine days there, and twelve days under his care altogether, which would never have been necessary had the doctors done their duty and given her proper care.

The report of Dr. Tower finds no cause for complaint. He stated he had seen my wife; he never did, but I had to go and see him myself or I would never have seen him either. He stated to me that both Drs. Tully and McIver knew she would have to undergo an operation, and they discharged her as well and in good condition, but never told either of us that she would have to go through an operation. He also stated no doctor sewed the womb at the time and also the part where the stitches had ulcerated until four or five months after. I asked him how Dr. Cohan did it so early. He replied saying the doctor probably wanted the job. Well, suppose he did, but I know he didn't. He didn't make me go through a lot of red tape and sign an agreement as to how much I was going to pay, which I had to do before my wife was admitted at the Burbank. Dr. Cohan has proved himself to be a man of ability, as the operation proved to be successful. The treatment my wife received and also the care was the best that could be given.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee on the 6th of July I asked them to appoint any doctors that Dr. Cohan might approve of to examine my wife, but they didn't do it simply because they knew it was a clear case of neglect from the very start. And Mayor O'Connell would have me to say that I would admit that I had said things that I ought not to have said. What I did say was I would never allow a dog of mine to enter there, and that the rules were worse than a prison. As for the Executive Committee, they have proved themselves to be men of low principle. This includes the mayor, the president of the Common Council and others who would find no cause for complaint and uphold men that had used a human being more like a brute than anything else, as it was a clear case of brutality and neglect. But, of course, they know nobody can get back at them, no matter what they do, owing to the hospital being a public institution.

Thomas Shiel.

DIDN'T PUBLISH HER ANSWER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Last spring when the "Woman's Home Companion" asked for an expression of opinion on woman suffrage from their readers to take the form of an answer to the question, "If I had a vote, I would—" I answered. I did so more from curiosity to see if they would give space to views of one of our party, the S. L. P. I pointed out that while the question of suffrage was not enlisting my active support, I would be glad to see it become possible for women to vote, as then women at large could be more easily interested in political questions.

But I spoke of the question raised by some "pillars of society" regarding votes of fallen women. At the prospect of those votes the "fashionable" indeed quail as the great increase in hard times of that "necessary evil" of capitalist society showed that hunger and poverty were the chief recruiting agents of that woeful army, and they would surely vote against the "holy pillars" who had placed them in such straits.

Then I wrote of the folly of working against any one evil under the system; that the only way to abolish child labor, heavy infant mortality, and the innumerable number of evils attracting attention, was to abolish the system of government that was responsible for them all. I stated that the abolition of private ownership of the tools of production was needed and men should be elected to govern the countries, whose sole duty would be to safeguard the welfare of society. When private greed was no more, only then would all its attendant curses be done away with.

Needless to say the publishers did not "see' my letter, though they published one from a "conservative" Socialist woman who wrote, "If I could vote, my first impulse would be to cast my ballot with over seven million males, who are demanding universal suffrage." Hers was very beautifully vague, and went on to say, "Only one platform permits me to register these demands—the platform of the Socialist party of America and of the whole world."

The platform of the S. P. at the last national election was certainly broad enough to register any fool demand ever thought out.

The editor of the "Woman's Home Companion" concluded with a few words comparing them all to "would-be-swimmers," otherwise good in theory but not in practice. The letters he published were vague, referring to orphan asylums, crowded street cars, etc. He considered them typical. If they really were typical, women need the political and economic education far more than I had any idea they did.

Vivian H. Herron.

Tacoma, Wash., September 23.

SAVED HER "PEOPLE."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Bryan, "the Commoner," was to give a political lecture September 28, at 4 p. m., in the El Paso Theatre, El Paso, Texas, admission free to all. This latter was somewhat of an inducement, and a change from the daily fuss going on about the meeting between Yankee Bill and "Butcher" Diaz.

Before leaving home, I gathered up various issues of the Daily and the Weekly People which had accumulated within the last few weeks, and folded them so the platform of the S. L. P., printed in each issue, would immediately greet the eyes of the recipient. My intention was to hand them out to people in the crowd.

On my way down town I called on a Mexican, who had promised to give me his subscription. He made his promise good and I was rejoicing.

Receiving strength from the newly-gotten sub and the bundle under my arm I fell in line with the crowd streaming to the doors of the theatre. Inside the theatre, the crowd made it difficult to breathe and left hardly an inch of standing room. Scanning the audience, I beheld many men well groomed; women in silks and ostrich plumes. Surely my eyes were not accustomed to seeing the working class rigged out in such splendor, especially in El Paso. But, yes, here and there a workingman by his garb could be detected in the crowd, and he plainly appeared out of place. What folly to have expected to see the working class represented in that snob gathering! The workers as a class were conspicuous by their absence.

Where, then, were they? Ah! Slaving! Slaving in the smelter, in the railroad shops, in the stores,—slaving.

The wage slave therefore did not hear what Bryan had to say. But it mattered not. The newspapers would tell them all about it; even the aid of the newspapers could be dispensed with, for the "Commoner's" lecture was purely on the tariff issue.

Bryan began and ended with tariff, tariff, tariff. One would imagine the McKees Rocks strike was in some way connected with tariff. One would imagine that capitalism is not in full bloom yet and that it needs but Jack Tariff to nip it in the bud. One would imagine that the protectionist has yet to create the class struggle. Oh, you can imagine anything from a speech on tariff, except the finality of the wage system, or the ushering in of the Industrial Republic.

I was sore with standing and sick at heart with what I heard, and saw.

At the plaza, while waiting for the car I met a friend, a Mexican revolutionist, whom I told where I had been ,and pointed to the bundle under my arm, saying: "These are copies of The People, but it was not a workingman's audience, therefore I am taking them back home to distribute on a more opportune occasion."

My friend laughed in appreciation.

F. C.

El Paso, Texas, September 29.

EARLY CHRISTIANITY A PROLETARIAN MOVEMENT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—All Socialist students of the proletarian struggle in France know how individual leaders and bourgeois politicians defeated the cause of social revolution. Kautsky's recent treatment of Christianity as a proletarian movement suggests a kind of parallel. It is of course an inaccurate and exaggerated picture that our German comrade draws of the character of the religious revolution headed by the propertyless Man of Sorrows. That movement was the culmination of the prophetic protest against a religion which did not feel for the social degradation of the slave and the worker. But the logic of it was drawn from the principle of a righteous supernatural being whom the prophet professed to represent. Jesus no less than Amos or Jeremiah, made the same claim, warming it into more human appeal by proclaiming love to man as the motive of that same supernatural being. With all his pure sublime insistence upon brotherly love, Jesus expressly avoided criticising the social institutions around him—except the Jewish church—and never contemplated opposing the forces of Caesar, never urged his followers to organize against the state or the social system.

Paul, the intellect of early Christianity, most abjectly calls upon Christians to be subject to the higher powers and the reason given disposes of any hypothesis like that of Kautsky—"for there is no power on earth that is not God"! Freed from the Jewish law in religion, he was still bound by the Roman law in the political and social order.

The real significance of early Christianity for the Socialist is two-fold. First, it illustrates the futility of group communism, even when animated by the most sublime comradeship, to alter economic conditions. Second, it shows us a movement, with real revolutionary ethics at the heart of it, and arising among the proletariat, captured by the ruling class, adopted and corrupted, its true virtue for humanity arrested for centuries, only sporadically emitting a genuine sign of its true human import.

Again, Christianity was a spiritual revolution, and, especially by the dominant classes, the spiritual was described to the people as a sphere distinct from the material economic life. Mediaeval comfort was doled out to the poor slaves of lord and bishop in the shape of the story of Dives and Lazarus, and so forth. "Economic slavery, my brother, yes; but in heaven you will have your happiness; your rich brother is enjoying but a brief inning now." This, in varying measure, has been the historic injury inflicted by Church vanity upon humanity.

Comrade. Meadville, Pa., October 2.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

E. J. K., MEADVILLE, PA.—To understand and properly appreciate Herve, one must keep in mind the French temperament and the background of French history; also the possibilities for organized physical revolt which are found in countries, like France, where military service is compulsory and, therefore, physical force need not be, what it necessarily must be in a country like ours, disorganized mob violence.

C. F. H., CHICAGO, ILL.—Participation in the Debate on the subjects concerning Collectivism and Individualism, or Socialism and the Single Tax is conditioned upon the presentation of arguments. Simple answers of yes and no, and statements are no arguments. Furthermore, in arguing upon any of the questions, the question must be quoted in full.

The questions must not be merely referred to as No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, etc. All others please take notice.

A. L., CHICAGO, ILL.—"Economic determinism" is a new-fangled term. As such it gives room to various interpretations requiring time to crystallize.

"STUDENT," LOS ANGELES, CAL.—The platform of the Socialist Labor Party was not written by any one man, or dozen men. It is the product of the combined effort of many minds. Any man who claims HE wrote it is simply drawing upon his own vainglory.

L. O'M., DENVER, COLO.—The Socialist party's fraternization with the errors of the Civic Federationized Unions has resulted neither in pulling these Unions out of their old ruts, nor in political support from them. The only support the S. P. got from those sources has been cash. When cash is all that one body gives another in such cases, the word "support" does not properly designate the cash. The proper designation is "bribe." The S. P.'s policy of lying low, and, by silence, often by direct approval, sustaining the wrongs of craft Unionism, has earned for it bribes from fakirdom—and their deserved contempt.

E. J. H., PHILA., PA.—The means of production are to-day in chains. Production being to-day for sale, the capitalist ever endeavors to avoid "glutting the market." The capitalist also frequently destroys the product for the same purpose of not "glutting the market," that is, getting good prices. Recently, for instance, London and American capitalists agreed to burn a large percentage of the Brazilian crop of coffee. All that keeps the means of production in chains. Under Socialism, on the contrary, production is for use. Hence, the larger the production the better. It follows that, once socialized, the means of production will be free to operate at full capacity.—Next question next week.

W. E. A., PATERSON, N. J.—The charge that the Jews used Christian blood at their festivals is not a petty slander. It is a colossal historic calumny, that brought no end of sorrows on the head of that race. On such a thing no clean man "jokes." When a "joke" is cracked on such a subject the "joke" betrays race or religious superstition and hatred. The charge of using human blood at festivals was first made by the Romans against the Christians. Later Christians made it against Jews.

J. C., PHILA., PA.—All the leading points in Sue's series of historic novels "The History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages" are reliable and authentic, many of them, those less popularly known, being backed up with foot-notes referring to unquestionable authorities. The era treated by each story and a broad out-line of its purpose are set forth in the translator's preface to each. This disposes of questions 2, 4 and 5. Next question next week.

C. N., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—The report in the Woman's National Daily to the effect that $250,000 have been contributed from this country to the Swedish strike is incorrect. The paper probably misunderstood the statement of one of the Swedish delegates who declared he expected to raise that amount from this country. All the same this country is forwarding extensive contributions to the Swedes on strike.

H. G., SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Impossible to advise on the matter. Somebody has to be trusted.

"INTERESTED READER," BALTIMORE, MD.—The theological inquiries in your letter The People declines to answer. This paper does not concern itself with theology. As to the questions of essentially historic nature, the facts are these: The institution of auricular confession (which means secret confession made to a priest) did not arise until about the fourth century. The confession, originally practiced in the Church, was open, and it required the consent of the congregation how to handle the penitent. By degrees, commencing with about the fourth Century, auricular confession began to be demanded by the clergy. In the measure that the Church became a political machine the value of auricular confession as a political lever was appreciated, until finally, at the Lateran Council of 1215, auricular confession was decreed imperatively.

J. J. S., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The Socialist party's purpose in standing by the labor fakirs was not viciously intended to do mischief. It honestly believed that by doing so it could get in and behind the fakirs. A stupid notion becomes all the more harmful when it is honestly held. An inevitable consequence of the stupidity that starts honest, is that it winds up dishonest.

C. S., ADAMS, MASS.; H. H., NEW YORK, N. Y.; C. F., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; E. R. M., NEW BRIGHTON, PA.; P. K., CARTHAGE, MO.; J. R., PLAINFIELD, N. J.; S. R. R., BRADDOCK, PA.; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; H. B. S., HAMILTON, CAN.; J. G., NEW YORK, N. Y.; E. J. H., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; I. H. N., VANCOUVER, B. C.; L. M. G., HAMILTON, CAN.; H. J. S., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Matter received.

Two Pages From Roman History

I Plebs Leaders and Labor Leaders.
II The Warning of the Gracchi.

Two Lectures by Daniel De Leon, Editor of The Daily People.

If you want to know why the Socialist Labor Party denounces the labor fakirs and their dues-paying dupes; spurns sops and palliatives; scorns fusions with hostile classes, read The Two Pages.

A 96-page pamphlet selling at Fifteen Cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY
28 CITY HALL PLACE. NEW YORK.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Paul Augustine, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay, National Secretary, 144 Duchess avenue, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

NEW YORK S. E. C.

A regular meeting of the New York State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, was held on Friday, October 1st, at 8 p. m., with Joseph P. Johnson in the chair, there being also present Kuhn, Donohue, Hiltner and Mooneiis. Walters and Wilson absent with excuse; Scheurer without excuse. Mrs. A. Grieb appeared before the Committee on behalf of her husband, the new member in place of Hanlon, asking that he be excused for this meeting on account of being out of town, which, upon motion, was done. Kuhn having an important matter to attend to elsewhere, was excused early in the meeting.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

The Secretary reported he had notified all members to attend, as well as Grieb the new member; that he had written Wilson at Rochester urging him to extend his trip to Buffalo for a week or so, but Wilson replied he could not see his way clear to do so, and advised Buffalo direct to that effect; that in the matter of gathering signatures at Buffalo for City and County ticket, finding that William H. Carroll had just returned to town from Pittsburg, he wired Reinstein at Buffalo asking whether they wanted Carroll for this work receiving an affirmative wire in return, sent Carroll that evening to Buffalo, where he would be in the pay of the Section at Buffalo, and not of the S. E. C., as that Section had expressed its willingness to pay all wages and expenses; that he had followed this by letters to Reinstein and Carroll, pointing out what was necessary to be done. He further reported that he and the National Secretary visited the General Party meeting called by the S. E. C., for Saturday, September 18th, in Kings County, and after a thorough discussion of the needs of the moment officers were shifted and work planned for the ensuing campaign: also caused William Goeller, Jr., Notary in Queens County, to be supplied with City Nominating blanks. Secretary's actions endorsed and report received.

Comrade George H. Wilson submitted a report in writing of his trip to Utica, Syracuse and Rochester, details of which have already appeared in the Daily People: successful meetings were held in all three places and new members added to the Party: held a meeting in Rochester attended by several sympathizers and S. P. discontents, and laid out plans for local work, which each one present pledged himself to undertake; took up collection at meeting of $6, and promised on behalf of the S. E. C., their cooperation in any effort the Section would make to build itself up; that in all the places visited he made personal calls on members, sympathizers and others, made collections, sold papers, pamphlets, Labor News and Sue books, and got subs. for various Party papers; more monies were collected than cost of trip, but Kuhn having taken Wilson's bill along with him earlier in the evening, same did not come before the meeting. The report was received and actions of Wilson endorsed.

Financial Report:—August: Receipts, general, $84.24; mileage, $9.21; total, $93.45; Expenses, $110.80. September: Receipts, general, $30.20; mileage, $7.05; total, $37.25; Expenses, 83.66.

Meeting adjourned 9 p. m., to meet again Friday, October 15th, 7 p. m.

Edmund Moonelis, Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS, ATTENTION!

The leaflets containing the State ticket of the Socialist Labor Party and the address to the workingmen of Massachusetts are ready for distribution. Readers of the Weekly People can, in their respective localities, do some propaganda for S. L. P. principles, and bring to the attention of workingmen the Weekly People. Write to the undersigned and have a small bundle mailed to your address.

John Sweeney,
85 Centre street,
Roxbury,
Mass.

Not infrequently we get communications reading: "Someone handed me a copy of your paper and I want to know more about it." Pass your paper along when read.

MINNESOTA S. E. C.

The Minnesota S. E. C. met at 1938 University avenue on October 2nd, M. J. Cikanek, chairman. Present, Riel, Henion, Carstensen, and H. Johnson, State Secretary. Absent, John Olson, excused. J. Jensen.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Correspondence: From Section Duluth, regarding loan to Daily People.

Report of Committee on Party press accepted and ordered published in Daily and Weekly People.

Report of State Secretary accepted.

Bill for postage and stationery ordered paid.

Expenses $1.35; balance on hand, $10.20.

Motion to adjourn carried.

William E. McCue, Rec. Sec.

PRESS SECURITY LEAGUE, S. L. P.

Contributor's Report.

California, Los Angeles—	
J. Leurginni	2.00
J. Holler	2.00
J. Kolash	2.00
Connecticut, West Haven—	
M. Stodel	1.00
H. Gunn	.75
C. Sundberg	1.00
J. Marek	1.00
C. Warner	.25
J. Larsen	3.00
J. Johnson	.50
O. Ruckser	1.50
Massachusetts, Pittsfield—	
H. Schmalfuss	3.00
Massachusetts, South Boston—	
C. Joceiln	1.00
New Jersey, Jersey City—	
D. H. Schoenleber	1.50
C. J. Wolf	3.00
New York, New York City—	
13th and 15th A. D., S. L. P.	3.00
15th and 17th A. D., S. L. P.	1.00
M. Solomon	4.00
New York, Brooklyn—	
F. Browne	5.00
Ohio, Cincinnati—	
M. Eisenberg	1.00
J. Isaack	2.00
Virginia, Richmond—	
Section Richmond, S. L. P.	2.50
Washington, Port Angeles—	
A. Anderson	6.00
Washington, Hoquiam—	
G. A. Reuter	3.00
Total	51.00
Previously acknowledged, report of Feb. 28, 1909	109.75
Grand total	$160.75

A. C. Kihn, Sec'y-Treas.,
Press Security League.
October 4, 1909.

SEND PRESENTS FOR THANKSGIVING DAY FESTIVAL.

To members of the S. L. P. and its Sympathizers:—

The annual fall festival of the Socialist Labor Party of New York City, will be held on Thanksgiving Day of this year at Grand Central Palace. A bazaar and fair will be held in conjunction with this fall festival, where articles given by members and friends will be sold at auction for the benefit of the Daily People. For this we need your hearty co-operation. What we expect of you is to send us something that your wife, sweetheart your sister or yourself may have talent and will to create. A beautiful array of presents is usually exhibited at these affairs—the result of the efforts of all those that proclaim with pride that they directly or indirectly aid the revolutionary movement of the working class of America.

We desire to put more presents on our tables at these festivals and there is no reason why we should not be helped to do it. Let everyone send something. Every little bit helps.

Is it necessary to remind you that whatever you send for the Daily People is like sending more ammunition that will destroy the fort of capitalism?

All presents should be sent to L. Abelson, 28 City Hall place, New York City. Please do not delay this matter. Get busy now!

Entertainment Committee Section New York County.

A. Orange, Secretary.

DON'T BUY
SALI-CO
— For —
Rheumatism
until you have tried a Free Trial Sample. Address
H. L. BERGER, Ph.G.
Druggist.
2nd Ave. & 96th St., N. Y.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

LIGHT! LIGHT!

Is the Need of the Workers in This Befuddling Campaign.

Despite all the efforts of capitalist agencies to discredit Socialism in the minds of the workers, and despite all their efforts to arouse prejudice against Socialists, the fact remains that the workers respect the knowledge and integrity shown by the class conscious revolutionists. The freak and the fraud "Socialist" may fool them for a time, but they are not to be fooled forever. Amid all the dust raising, to fool the workingmen voters, that is going on now, the S. L. P. propagandist, standing forth and speaking with the authority that S. L. P. knowledge gives, should be the man to whom the wage workers turn for enlightenment and advice.

But the propagandist should not depend solely upon what he can do by word of mouth. He can double and redouble his efforts, as a propagandist, by utilizing the Party's agencies for propaganda—the Party press and literature.

There are any number of men who want to know; there are in fact more seekers for knowledge than our best efforts at present could reach. But that we are not putting forth our best efforts is shown in the following list of those who last week sent two or more readers, which contains not one name from New York or Brooklyn:

J. A. Leach, Phoenix, Ariz.	4
J. W. Stewart, Tucson, Ariz.	2
Chas. Bock, Rorris, Cal.	3
K. Bauer, Felton, Cal.	2
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn.	5
H. Finken, Mystic, Conn.	2
F. P. Janke, Indianapolis, Ind.	2
F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass.	4
J. Sweeney, Roxbury, Mass.	2
F. Hanson, Medford, Mass.	2
H. Koepke, Pittsfield, Mass.	2
R. W. Stevens, Baltimore, Md.	2
C. Benson, Minneapolis, Minn.	5
W. L. Kolkmeier, St. Charles, Mo.	2
J. Scheidler, St. Louis, Mo.	3
E. Hauk, Buffalo, N. Y.	2
C. W. Ensign, Rotterdam Jct., N. Y.	2
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.	6
C. Pierson, Cincinnati, O.	19
Fannie Chernin, El Paso, Tex.	2
A. Gillhaus, Tacoma, Wash.	2
L. Olsson, Tacoma, Wash.	5
B. H. Helming, Milwaukee, Wis.	2

Prepaid Cards sold: Buffalo, N. Y., $4.20; Denver, Colo., $7.75; Tacoma, Wash., $7.50; J. McCall, Wyoming, $10.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS

Weekly People, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year $1.00
Daily People, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year 3.50
Arbetaren (Swedish Weekly) 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year 1.50
Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly) 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year .50
Volksfreund und Arbeiter Zeitung (German Weekly), 1360 Ontario street, Cleveland, O., per year 1.00
Nepakarat (Hungarian Semi-weekly), 528 East Sixth street, N. Y., per year 2.00
Ragione Nuova (Italian Monthly), 206 Atwells ave., Providence, R. I., per year ..... .25

He who comes in contact with workingmen reading any of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above, and not as often the case to the Labor News.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, New York.

HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

All persons desiring to attach themselves to the Socialist Labor Party, either by the formation of a local organization known as a "Section," or by joining as members at large, may proceed as follows:

1. Seven or more persons may form a "Section," provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., and belong to no other political party.

2. Isolated persons, unable to find six others to join with them in organizing a "Section," but desiring to become members, may do so by becoming members at large by signing an application card, subscribing thereon to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and answering other questions on said application card.

For application blanks to be used in the formation of "Sections" and for application cards for the use of individual members as well as all other information apply to the undersigned.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary—28 City Hall Place, New York City.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

TAFT HANDSHAKE

(Continued from page one.)

vague suggestions of the plan were made. Even then the President of Mexico slipped in an interview with a representative of a big New York daily and admitted that he favored a protectorate over Central America. Such a commotion was raised over this admission that the President promptly denied that he made it, though official Mexico knew that he had done so.

"But while the statesmanship of Taft may not be so bold as that of Roosevelt, it is far more clever. Taft is smoothly paving the way for the coup with the full consent and knowledge of Mexico. Instead of wielding the big stick and rushing warships to Central American waters he is using the far more efficacious means of American gold.

"Taft is going to Roosevelt's old enemy, Wall Street, for a solution of this very difficult problem.

"Just glance at the press reports of the last fortnight and examine them in the light of my supposition. First, the readers of the world are told of the Presidential meeting at El Paso. Of course, it is to be but a friendly affair, a shaking of hands. Simultaneously with all this comes the announcement of the establishment of a great chain of banks throughout Mexico, Central America, and South America. American gold is backing this venture, and the State Department at Washington openly admits that the government is backing the venture in all ways except putting up the actual cash, while officials of the International Bureau of American Republics say that Washington is behind the movement.

"So far the real hand of Uncle Sam is not shown. But see the next move. A dispatch from Honduras announces that arrangements have been made with the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. for the refunding of the Hondurian debt. This will quiet the British debtors and give the State Department time to see how the rest of Central America takes the move. Nothing alarming comes of the announcement except some stories of a proposed American protectorate, which Washington promptly denies.

"Closely on the heels of this comes the announcement of a flotation of a large gold loan by the Republic of Salvador. The loan is taken by New York bankers. Then comes the announcement that the financial firm of George W. Young & Co., of New York, have completed the formal negotiations for the refunding of the Guatemala national debt of some $12,000,000. Only Costa Rica and Nicaragua are left, and the former soon falls into line by borrowing from the Yankees. It is not in this game to have President Zelaya borrow. He would if he could. The White House and Chapultepec look to him to be the trouble maker who will make the culmination of the plans of the two larger republics possible.

"We learn now that the head of the American State Department, Secretary Philander Knox, is to be of the party at El Paso, as is also that aged statesman who heads the department of foreign Relations in Mexico, Senior Ignacio Mariscal; along with these come practically half of the respective cabinets. Oh, yes, this is a simpe hand-shaking affair in which eight important cabinet ministers will assst.

"Central America is now in the grasp of Uncle Sam. That region is in the position of Antonio in 'The Merchant of Venice,' and the pound of flesh will be demanded and paid in this instance, for where is the fair Portia that will prevent it? By 1915 the Republic of Mexico will extend to somewhere near the northern edges of the Panama Canal. And what will the United States get out of it all? Just this. Mexico will cede a wide stretch of land on the north in what was formerly the territory of Costa Rica; on the south matters will be arranged with Chile, as will be shown later, for that republic will perhaps be bounded on the north by the canal zone as early as 1920. Mexico will further cede the Clipperton Islands in the Pacific to the United States and enter into an agreement with her northern neighbor as to armaments that will make the respective ends of the canal as impregnable as Gibraltar.

"What is planned after the annexation of Central America by Mexico is the consolidation of political South America, so that continent will be composed of three great nations; namely, Brazil, Argentina, and Chile. The last country will be extended north as far as the centre of what is now the Republic of Panama and will swallow by annexation parts of Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia, and a part of the former republic of Panama. The other half will go to the United States for a canal zone. In other words, Chile will comprise the whole Andean region.

"Argentina will be given Uruguay and Paraguay, with the western half of what is now Bolivia and Peru, Brazil all of Venezuela and the eastern Andean slopes of Ecuador and Colombia. British Dutch and French Guiana may be acquired from the respective owning powers by purchase. At any rate they will have been acquired by 1920 by purchase or otherwise and Uncle Sam will then see Europe forever banished from the Western hemisphere."

THE SILVER CROSS

Sue's Brilliant Work Well Received on the Pacific Coast.

The republication of a little book once famous from the pen of Eugene Sue, would seem to demonstrate that this French writer of a bygone century originated the idea of weaving into attractive fiction the events in the life of Jesus Christ, as depicted in the New Testament, and, moreover, that he consummated this in a masterly manner, putting to shame the ambitious but often stilted narratives of a later day.

In "The Silver Cross" the French novelist recounts in a vivid and realistic manner the stir made amid the rich and powerful by the appearance of the lowly Nazarene and the great following he gathered around him. The story is supposed to be narrated by Genevieve, a slave to the great Roman Lady Aurelia, much favored by her amiable mistress, and permitted to attend upon her on the occasion of notable social gatherings, where the Chirst is bitterly indicted and denounced by officials, rich men and priests, whose temporal power and worldly station he has assailed.

Each of the great men introduced is a type of his class, singularly enough as recognizable in this country to-day as he was a hundred years ago in France, and the wrath with which they are filled, the comments they make upon the man who dares to criticize them, their determination that he shall be brought to answer for his impudence and presumption, are precisely what might be expected to-day should some daring agitator, eloquent and persuasive, go on the streets of our leading cities and assail established social conditions, winning sympathizers and followers from all classes of society, and exciting the enthusiastic interest of high-born women. The scenes of the crucifiction are described in brutal detail. The book is translated from the original French by Daniel De Leon. (The New York Labor News Company; price 50 cents.)—San Francisco Chronicle.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 49 Dubose avenue.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings.— People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1808 Elm street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m. at Headquarters, 1366 Ontario street, near St. Clair avenue.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Section Hartford, Conn., meets every second Wednesday in the month at 8 p. m. at Headquarters, 34 Elm street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary. 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred. Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every first and third Friday, 8 p. m., at Friedman's Hall, Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women invited.

Headquarters Section Seattle, Sullivan Building, 712 First avenue, Room 207. P. O. Box 1854. Propaganda meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Maccabee Hall, corner 4th and Pine streets.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Herbert Johnson, 475 Como avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

Section Denver meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday each month, at Hall 401 Club Building, 1731 Arapahoe street. People readers invited. Agent of Party organs, Al. Wernet, Hotel Carlton, 15th and Glenarm streets.

PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

For the Propaganda

We have the following Leaflets ready. Replenish your stock on hand at $1.00 per thousand, postage prepaid:

1. THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM.
A few observations on it from a Socialist Standpoint.
2. THE WORKING CLASS.
Why it must be the Recruiting Ground for the Socialist Army.
3. THE GOVERNMENT.
This Powerful Agency must be captured by the Working Class.
4. SOME OBJECTIONS
Raised against Socialism by Capitalism—The Answer.
5. LOGIC OF SOCIALISM.
Why it must succeed Capitalism.
6. CAPITALIST JUGGERNAUT
It grinds out and then grinds down the Wage Worker.
7. SOCIAL JUSTICE.
That will be the cornerstone of the Socialist Republic.
10. PATRIOTISM.
Only the Socialist idea can promote the true sort.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

Something good for our German reading comrades and friends. Fiction but more than fiction.

Two dramas from proletarian life by Richard Koeppel.

"EIN VERLORENER"
(A Ruined Life.)
Price 15 Cents.

"DER TRUNKENBOLD"
(The Drunkard.)
Price 15 Cents.

Instructive, Interesting, Entertaining, Enlightening.
Real Socialist Literature.

Cleveland Labor News Agency.
1366 Ontario St., Cleveland, O.

If you wish to keep well posted up in happenings in Great Britain and the progress of Industrial Unionism there, read the official organ of the British Advocate of Industrial Unionism—

"THE INDUSTRIAL UNIONIST"

Yearly subscription for U. S. A. or Canada, 36c.
Half-yearly subscription, 18c.
Advocates Revolutionary Unionism without Affiliation to Any Political Party.
Address:—
Business Manager, S. WALKER,
c/o Wm. G. Allan, G. S. T.
Springfield Cottage.
Hapwood, Heywood,
near Manchester, England.

"The Socialist"

Official Organ of the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain.

A Monthly Publication and the Only Periodical in the British Isles Espousing Revolutionary Working Class Politics and Industrial Unionism.

EVERY WAGE WORKER SHOULD READ IT.

Subscription Rate for the United States and Canada 50 Cents a Year.

Bundle Order Rate, $3.00 per 100 Copies, Including Postage

Subscribe through the office of
The WEEKLY PEOPLE,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.